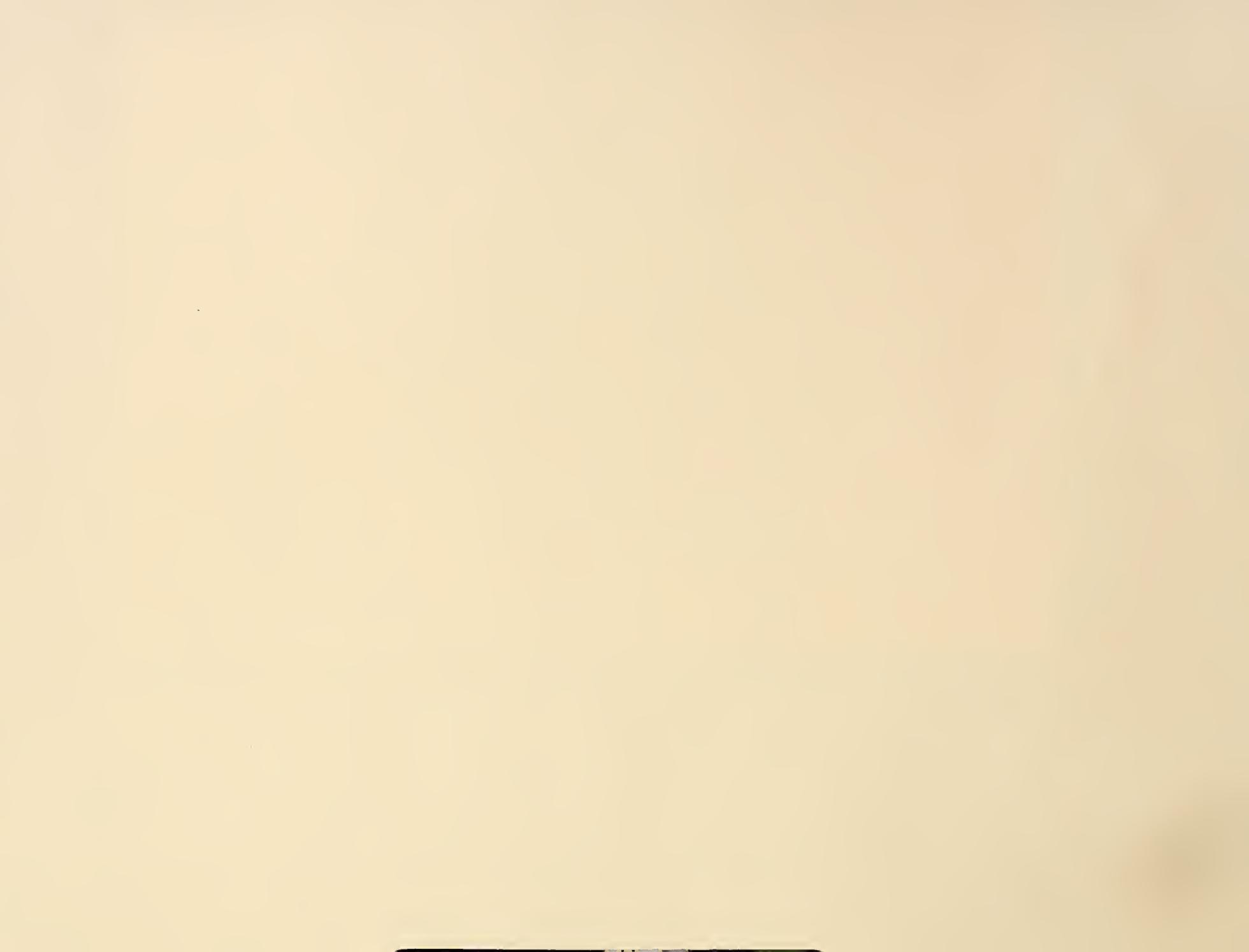
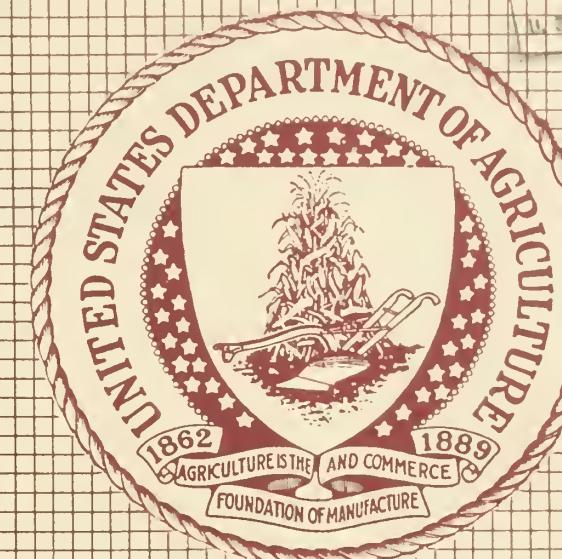


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NO. 8-1960

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS '60

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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1960 OUTLOOK CHARTS

Copies of the charts and maps (129) in this book are available in forms suitable for presentation in a variety of ways. You can order them in 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" glossy prints for use in publications, or in larger sizes for meetings or classes. Prints are in black and white only. However, you can get at moderate cost a color filmstrip that includes color versions of all the charts and maps shown here. A black and white filmstrip is also available. The chart images on the black and white filmstrip have been reduced in size to make them more suitable for use on television. The two filmstrips are designed so that you can cut and mount any of the charts as separate 2" x 2" slides, if desired. Individual color slides are also available.

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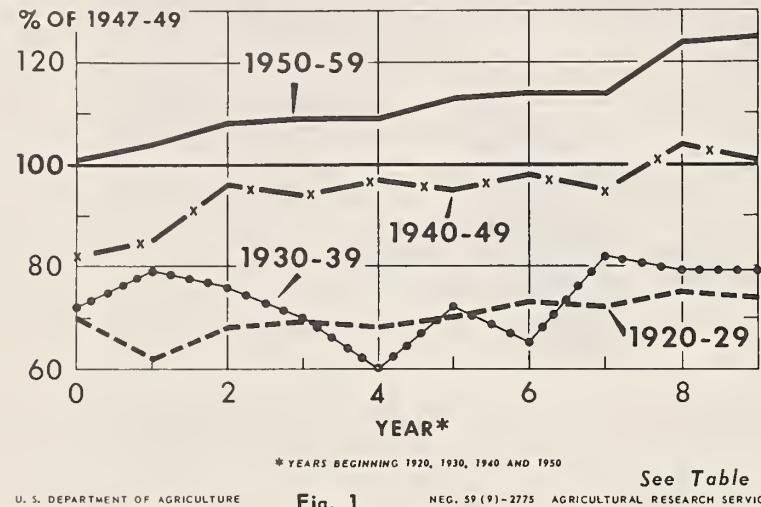
See "Catalog of Selected Charts," Miscellaneous Publication 799, for other charts available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Charts from this catalog should be ordered according to the instructions on page 3 of the catalog. Charts covering the outlook for foreign markets are available in a separate publication of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

AGRICULTURAL TRENDS IN THE 1950'S AND THE OUTLOOK

SECTION

Farm Output Increases Over 2 Percent a Year During 1950's

Farm Output Sets A Record in 1959

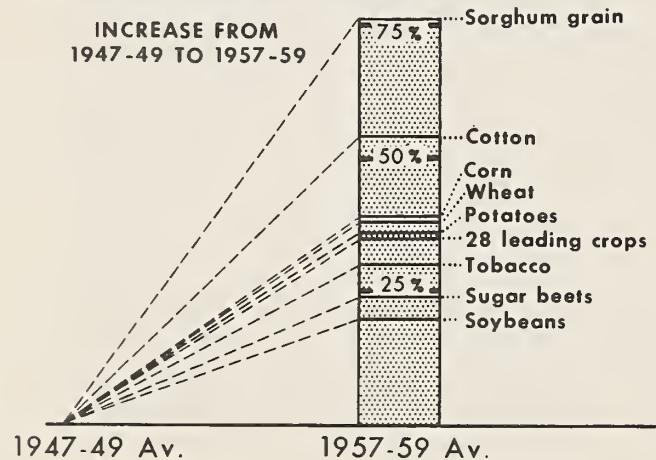


During the 1950's farm output increased at an annual rate of nearly 2 1/4 percent. This was almost as great as the annual increase during the 1940's, and far surpassed the rate of growth during the 1920's and 1930's.

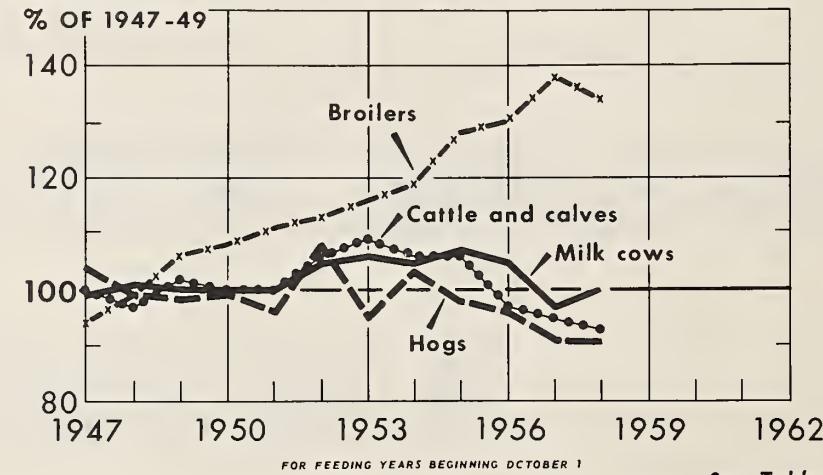
Large increases in crop yields have been a major source of our recent upsurge in farm output. The rise in yields per acre of most of our leading crops ranged from 20 to 75 percent over the last decade. Yield of corn, which accounts for a fourth of total crop production, increased by more than 35 percent.

The recent rate of increase in production per animal has rivaled the rate of gain in crop yields. But we have lagged in improving feeding efficiency. Broiler production per unit of feed is now 40 percent greater than a decade ago. Over the same period, however, little change occurred in feeding efficiency in production of milk, cattle and calves, and hogs.

Yields Per Acre Rise Sharply During 1950's



Output Per Unit of Feed Changes Little for Hogs, Cattle, Milk



Quantity of Inputs Used Changes Little in 1950's as Output Rises

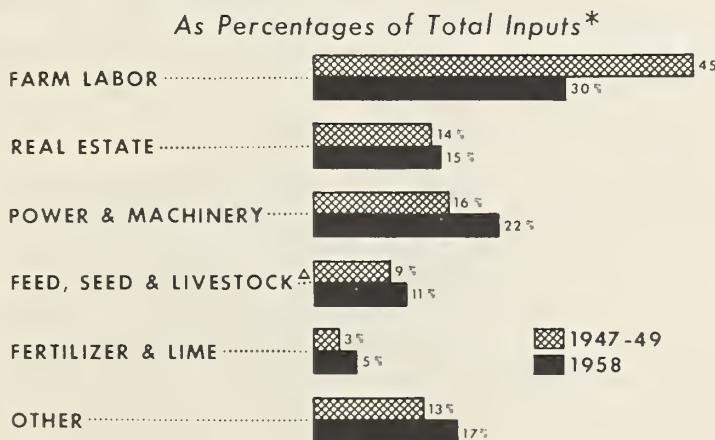
The total quantity of agricultural inputs used showed practically no change in the 1950's as farm output increased about 25 percent.

Man-hours of labor used on farms decreased at an average annual rate of 4 percent during the decade, compared with 2 1/2 percent during the 1940's and much more moderate rates of decline in the 1930's and 1920's.

Farm labor accounted for nearly half of total agricultural inputs in 1947-49, but dropped to 30 percent in 1958. Little change occurred in the relative importance of land and buildings, but the proportion of nonfarm inputs increased.

Productivity - output per unit of total inputs - rose at an average annual rate of more than 2 percent during the last decade. The average rate was about 0.5 percent during the 1920's; progressively higher rates were recorded during the 1930's and 1940's. We are increasingly dependent on technological advance and resource adjustments, rather than on increases in quantity of resources used, in sustaining our upward trend in volume of farm output.

Labor Makes Up Decreasing Percentage of Total Inputs



* BASED ON 1947-49 PRICE WEIGHTS

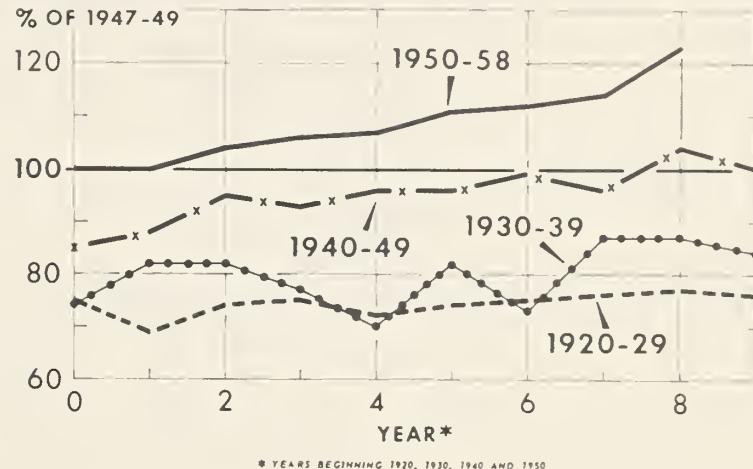
△ EXCLUDES VALUE OF INTERFARM TRANSACTIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 5

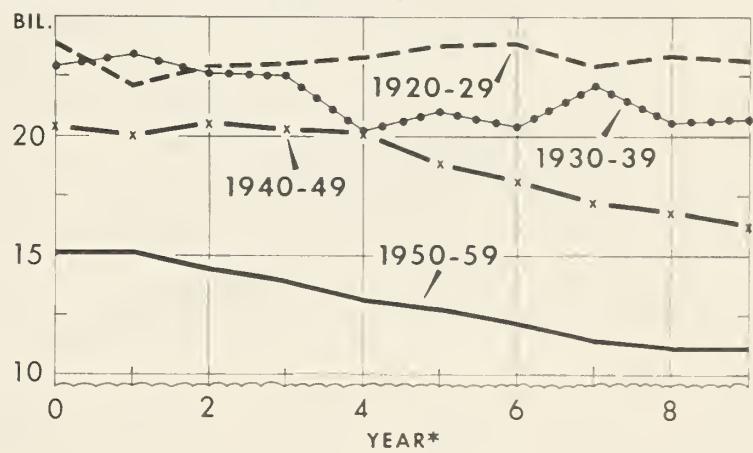
NEG. 59 91-2778 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Output Per Unit of Input Is Rising at Increasing Rate



See Table 1

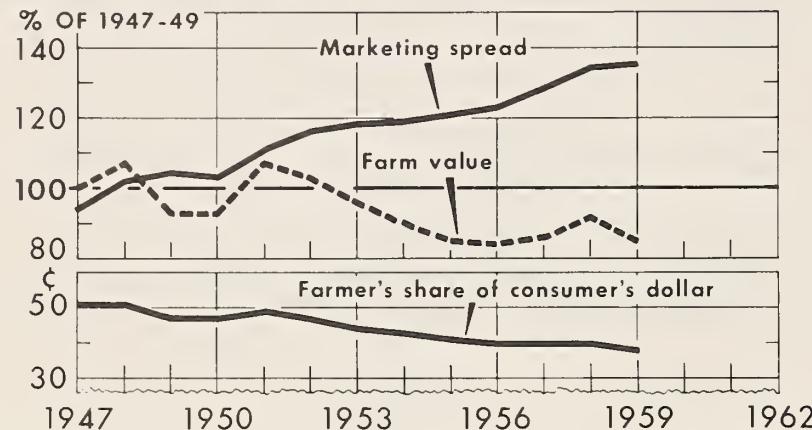
Manhours of Farm Work Are Declining Rapidly



See Table 3

Food Marketing Spread Increases 35 Percent since 1947-49

Rising Spread, Lower Farm Value Cut Farm Share of Food Dollar



DATA ARE FOR AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FARM FOODS PURCHASED BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952
1959 DATA PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 7

See Table 4

NEG. 7501-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Marketing Spreads for Most Food Groups Widen

Retail cost
\$940

Spread
\$474

Farm
value
\$466

1947-49

CHANGE 1947-49 TO 1959

	Farm Value Dal.	Retail Cost Dal.
Market Basket	+166	-71
Meat Products	+47	-25
Dairy Products	+30	-4
Poultry & Eggs	0	-30
Bakery & Cereal Prod.	+46	-7
Fruits & Vegetables	+39	+4
Other	+4	-9

Retail cost
\$1,035

Spread
\$640

Farm
value
\$395

1959°

DATA ARE FOR AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FARM FOOD PURCHASED BY URBAN FAMILIES IN 1952
°PRELIMINARY

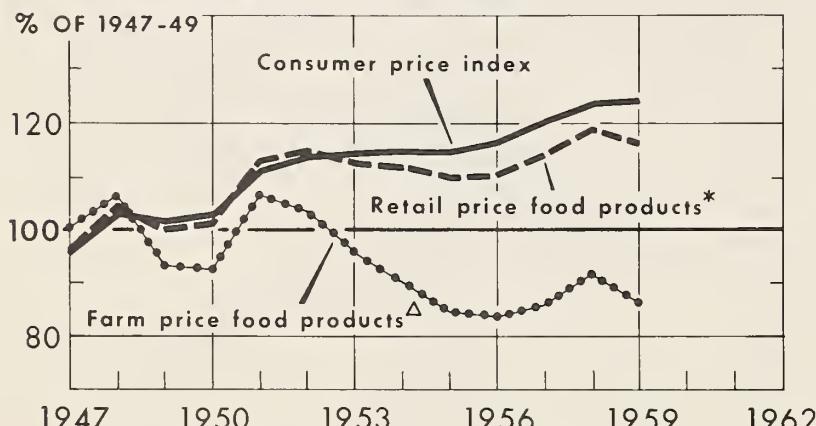
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 8

See Table 5

NEG. 7502-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Retail Food Prices Up Less Than Consumer Price Index



* FOOD AT HOME, CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, BLS
△ FARM VALUE, MARKET BASKET OF FARM FOODS, AMS

DATA FOR 1959 ARE 8 MONTHS AVERAGE

See Table 6

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 9

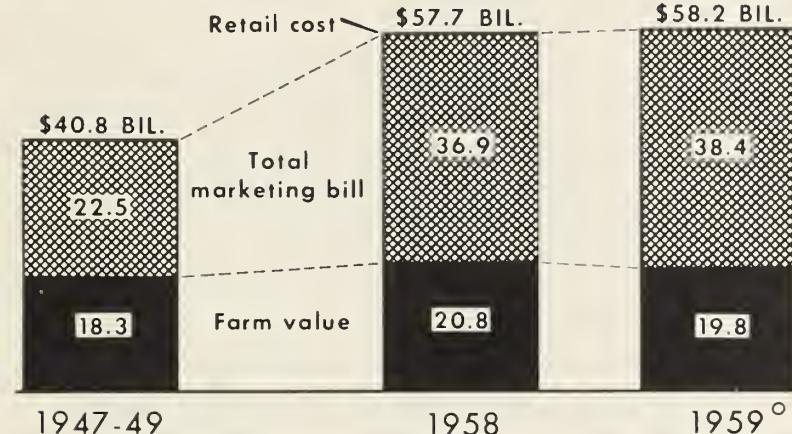
NEG. 7503-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Prices farmers received for food products declined in 1959, but the marketing spread widened slightly, so retail prices declined less than farm prices. However, the marketing spread increased less in 1959 than in most postwar years. As in several other postwar years, the decline in retail food prices moderated the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

Increases in the volume of products marketed and in marketing charges per unit of product have boosted the total bill for marketing farm food products. Labor costs, transportation, and other major components of the marketing bill have increased. Factory production of processed food has expanded more since 1947-49 than farm marketings, indicating an increase in the proportion of food consumed in processed form. More processing probably has accounted for a small part of the rise in the farm food marketing bill.

Higher Charges Per Unit, Larger Volume Boost Marketing Bill

Food Marketing Bill Up 71 Percent since 1947-49



FOR DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY CIVILIAN CONSUMERS

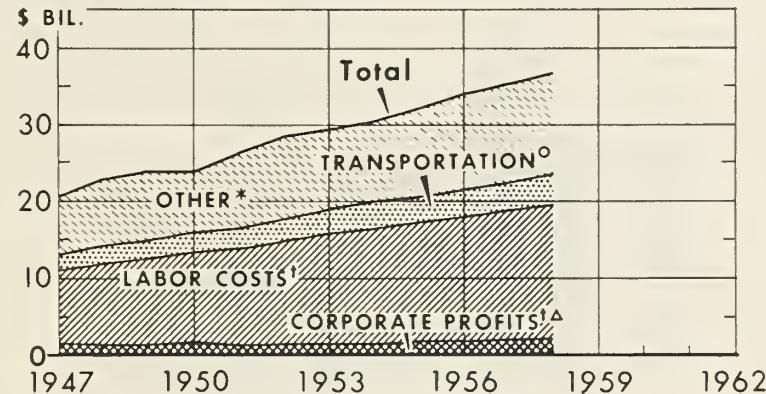
○ PRELIMINARY
See Table 7

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 10

NEG. 7504-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

All Major Items in Marketing Bill Rise



FOR DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY U. S. CIVILIAN CONSUMERS
* OTHER COSTS AND NONCORPORATE PROFITS
† EXCLUDES INTERCITY TRANSPORTATION FIRMS
‡ INTERCITY RAIL AND TRUCK ONLY
△ PROFITS BEFORE TAXES

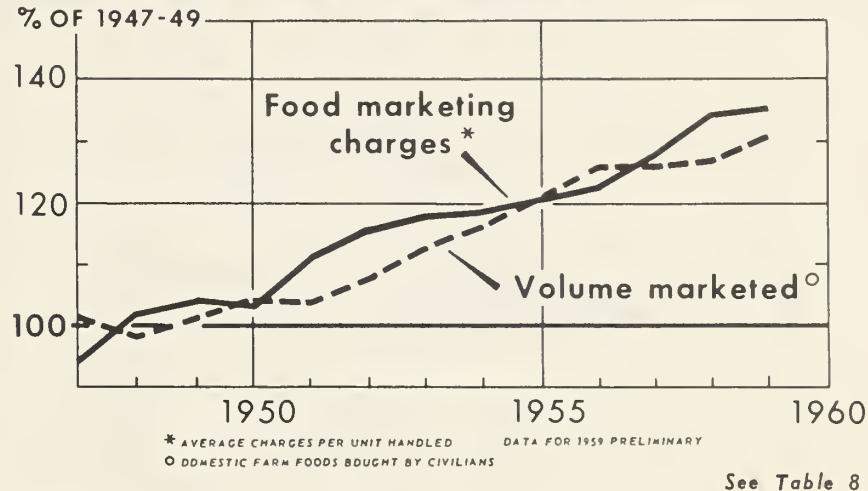
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 12

NEG. 7505-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 9

Marketing Charges Per Unit Up More than Volume Marketed



* AVERAGE CHARGES PER UNIT HANDLED

○ DOMESTIC FARM FOODS BOUGHT BY CIVILIANS

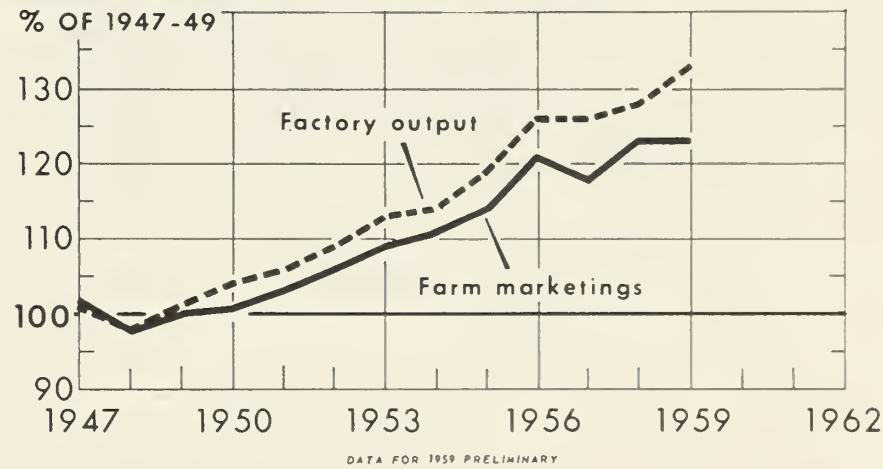
DATA FOR 1959 PRELIMINARY

See Table 8

Fig. 11

NEG. 1859-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Factory Production of Food Up More than Farm Marketings



DATA FOR 1959 PRELIMINARY

See Table 10

NEG. 7506-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

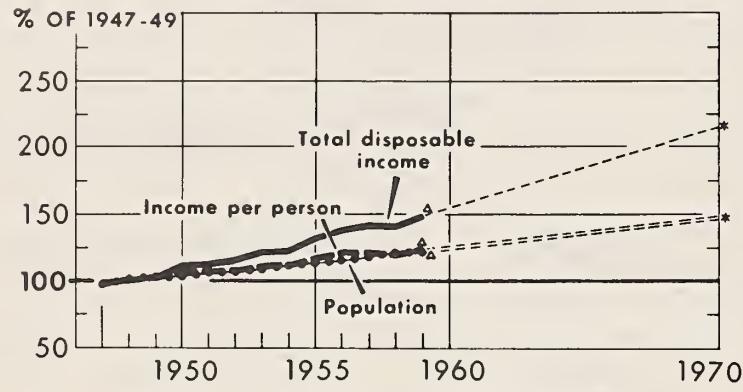
Fig. 13

Rising Income and Population Maintain Strong Demand



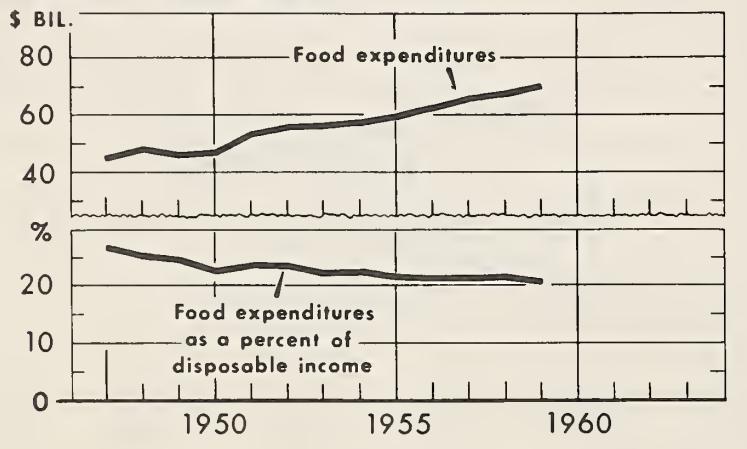
Real Consumer Income Sets a Record in 1959

Income in 1958 Dollars



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE See Table 11
Fig. 14 NEG. 7488-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Food Expenditures Up Less Than Income



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE See Table 12
Fig. 15 NEG. 7489-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

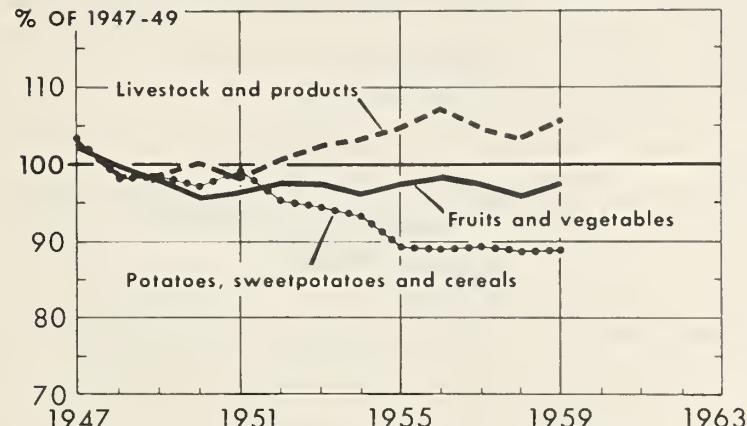
Demand for food in the postwar period has been maintained at a high level by the persistent rise in the real income of consumers and the growth in population. On a per person basis, real income has increased at about the same rate as the population. This year, real income per person, or purchasing power, is 22 percent higher than in 1947-49 while the number of consumers is up 21 percent.

Expenditures for food in the United States have risen along with consumer income, though at a slower rate. Consequently, food expenditures as a percent of income have trended lower--from 26.9 percent in 1947 to an estimated 20.8 percent in 1959. Many studies of consumer expenditure patterns indicate that as incomes rise, spending for food also increases, but at a slower rate. After they have met their basic food needs, consumers are likely to spend additional increases in income mainly on other goods and services. Increased expenditures for food are largely for better quality products and more marketing services.

A further rise in consumer income is in prospect for next year. The upward trend in business activity is likely to be resumed after the end of the steel strike, bringing further gains in employment. Wage rates will continue to rise but the extent will be influenced by negotiations not completed as this is written. Price increases are expected for some industrial products but food prices probably will be lower. It seems likely that income will rise more than prices, and that purchasing power per person in 1960 will reach a new high. Over the coming decade, the upward trend in income is likely to continue--though there may be interruptions. By 1970, buying power of the larger population will be substantially greater than at the end of the 1950's.

Food Consumption and Exports To Continue High Next Year

Consumption Trends Vary Among Major Food Groups

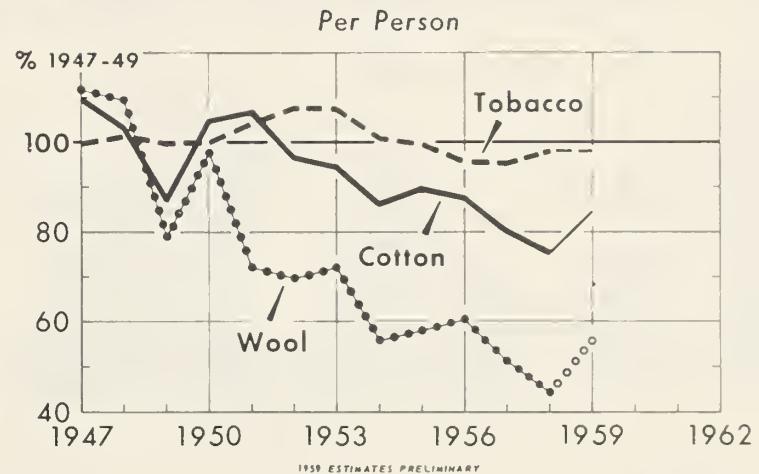


PER CAPITA CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION, U. S. (USING 1947-49 RETAIL PRICES AS WEIGHTS)
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7461-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 16

See Table 13

Use of Nonfood Farm Products Trends Down

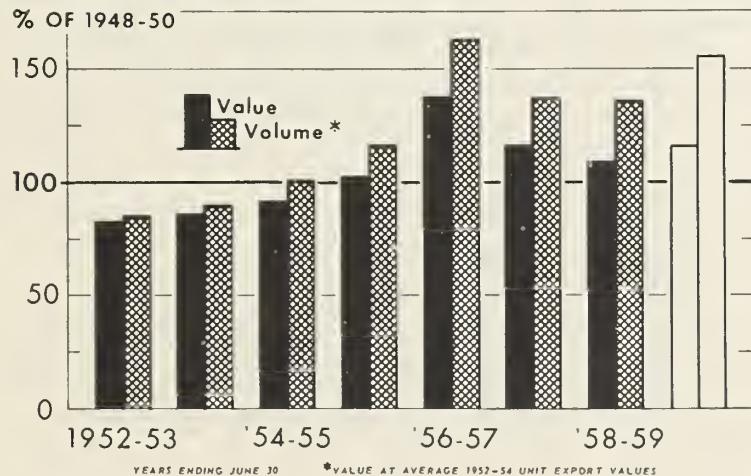


1959 ESTIMATES PRELIMINARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7458-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 17

See Table 14

Farm Exports At High Level



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3616-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 18

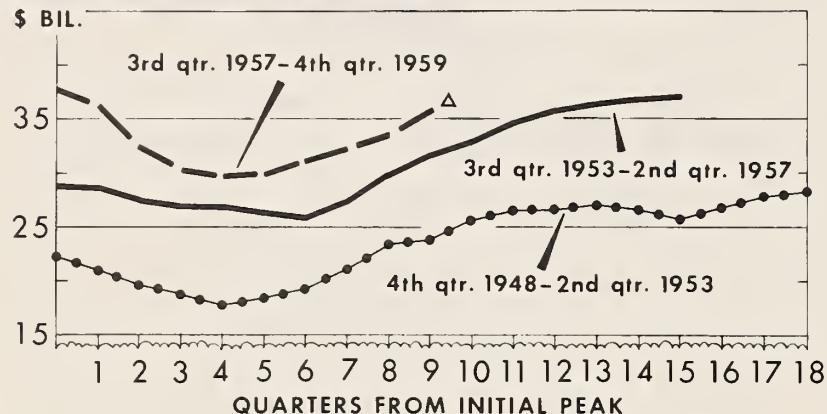
*VALUE AT AVERAGE 1952-54 UNIT EXPORT VALUES

Food consumption per person in the last decade has been fairly stable at a slightly higher level than in 1947-49. Consumption of livestock and livestock products per person has trended higher, while use of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and cereals has declined. Consumption of fruits and vegetables in total have shown only minor fluctuations. For nonfood farm products, consumption rates have trended down during much of the 1950's. In 1960, total consumption of food will be up, primarily because of increases in population.

Both the value and volume of agricultural exports are expected to increase during the 1959-60 fiscal year, with the latter likely to be second highest on record. A sharp increase in cotton exports from the low 1958-59 level is expected, and demand appears strong for fats and oils, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, feeds, and rice. Government programs continue important in maintaining high exports for some commodities.

Economic Activity Likely To Rise Further in 1960

Spending for Plant and Equipment Increasing



△ 3RD AND 4TH QUARTERS ANTICIPATED. QUARTERLY DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

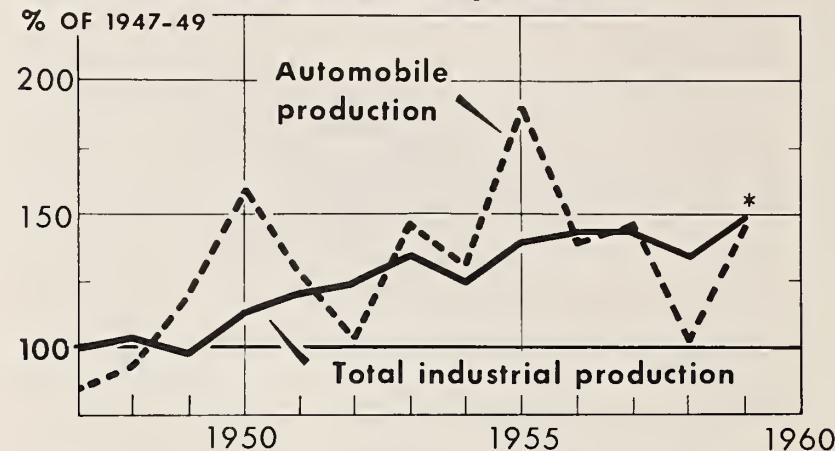
See Table 15

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 19

NEG. 7230-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Industrial Production Reaches New Peak as Auto Output Rises



SOURCE: FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD * AV. FOR FIRST 8 MO.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 20

NEG. 3581-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 16

Economic activity increased steadily in 1959 until the onset of the steel strike at mid-year. Industrial production rose 17 percent over a year earlier to a new high with auto production recovering from the 1958 decline. Unemployment was reduced 1 1/2 millions and consumer income, after taxes was up 7 percent. Demand by all major sectors of the economy was strong. Consumer expenditures increased along with income. Private investment expenditures rose substantially as liquidation of business inventories gave way to an inventory build-up, residential construction rose, and business outlays for new plant and equipment increased. Expenditures by State and local governments increased somewhat faster in 1959 than in most recent years while expenditures by the Federal Government were about maintained.

Resumption of the upward trend in activity is likely with settlement of the steel strike. Rising income will be accompanied by increased consumer expenditures for goods and services. Business investment in new plant and equipment, now in its third cycle of the postwar period, appears certain to increase further over the next year. The relatively low stock-sales ratio indicates that a prolonged period of fairly substantial inventory accumulation lies ahead. But, residential construction may ease some because of higher interest rates and tightening credit.

The high level of economic activity in prospect will mean a continued strong market for consumer goods. Expenditures for durables, particularly automobiles, may rise. With population larger and consumption per person continuing high, the volume of food sold will increase.

Farm Output Exceeds Use Over Much of 1950's

Farm Output Up Faster than Population During 1950's

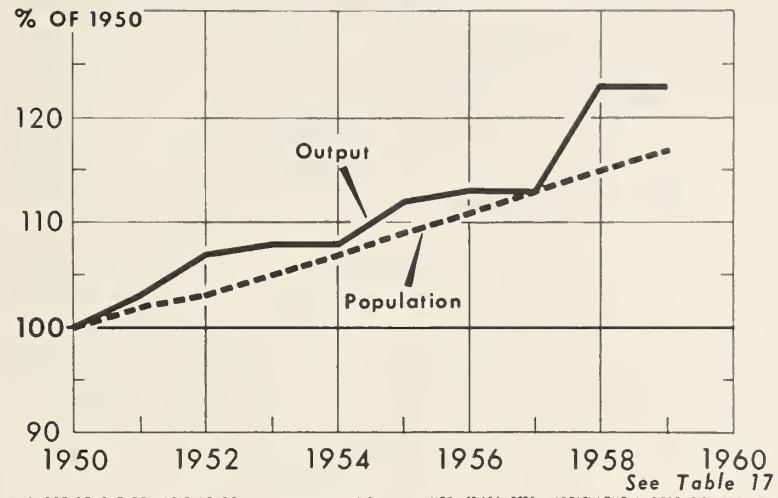


Fig. 21

See Table 17
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 59 (9)-2777 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Price Support Holdings Up Sharply in Last Year

Owned, Under Loan and Purchase Agreements

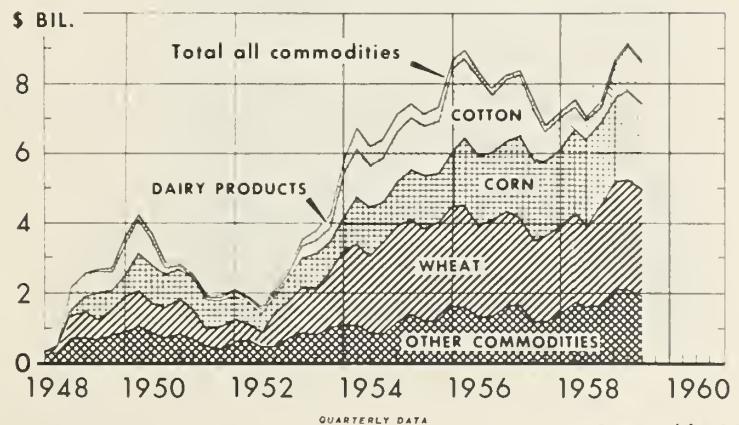


Fig. 23

See Table 18
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 6518-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wheat and Corn Stocks Rising, Cotton Carryover Leveling Out

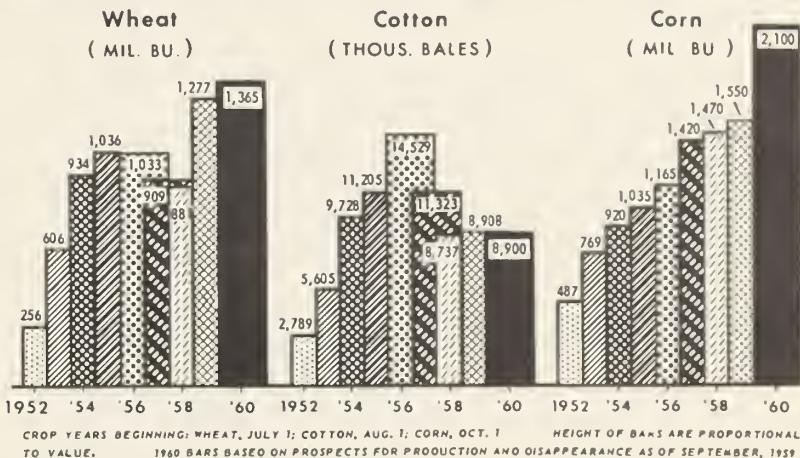


Fig. 22

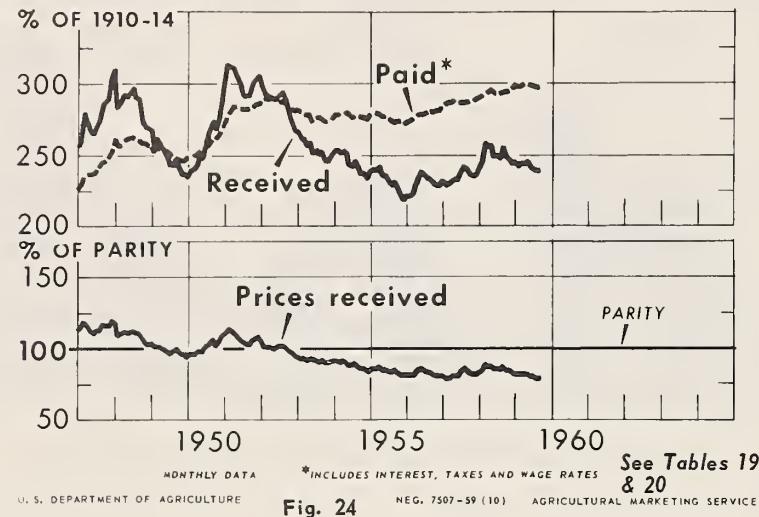
See Table 17
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 80A-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Although food consumption has been high the past decade and exports have been large the last few years, production of several farm products has exceeded disappearance and carryover stocks have accumulated. The stocks buildup has been particularly heavy for grains. Cotton stocks have been reduced substantially from the 1956 peak. Most of the stocks of the storable commodities has been acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the price support program. The CCC's investment in inventories and price support operation reached \$8.6 billion at the end of June 1959 and will likely increase further by the end of the current fiscal year.

Farm production has increased more than population since 1950, a year when there was little net change in carryover stocks. Output closed the decade at a record level. In view of the upward trend in yields and the expansion in livestock numbers, farm output is likely to continue high next year, unless weather conditions are poor.

Upward Trend in Production Costs Continues During 1950's

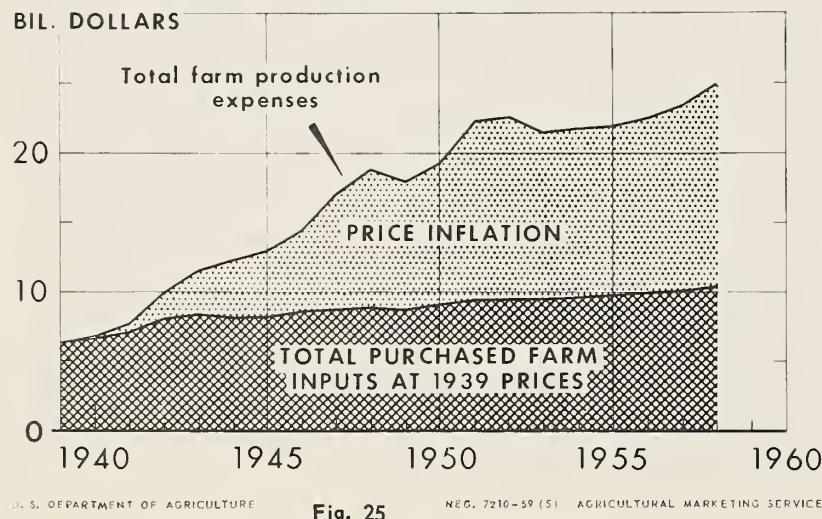
Farmers' Prices Decline from 1958



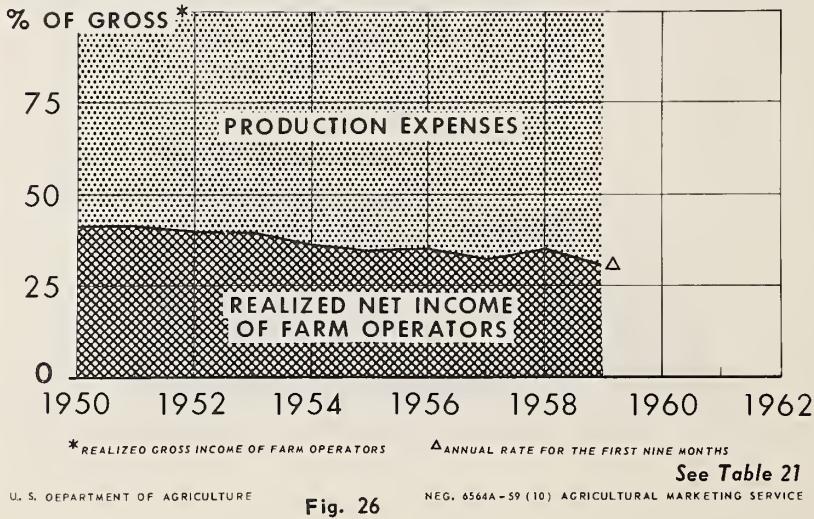
Cost rates to farmers have trended higher during most of the last decade. Although prices paid by farmers have remained essentially stable since January, the average for the first three quarters was a little higher than a year earlier. A slightly higher level is likely in 1960 with price rises for some industrial products, further increases in the carrying charges on the farm mortgage debt, higher farm real estate taxes per acre and increased farm wage rates offsetting lower prices for food, feed and feeder livestock.

Except for the rise from 1956 to 1958, prices received by farmers have trended down from the peak reached during the Korean conflict. During the first three quarters of this year, the index of prices received averaged 3 percent below the same period of 1958. Some further decline is likely next year in view of the prospect for larger marketings of cattle and hogs and modest reductions in price support levels for some farm commodities.

Inflation Accounts for Much Of Rise in Production Costs



Production Costs Take Growing Share of Gross Farm Income



Further Decline in Realized Net Income Likely in 1960

The net income realized by farm operators turned downward in 1959, following the sharp increase in 1958. The annual rate for the first 3 quarters of this year was \$11.2 billion compared with \$13.1 a year earlier. Receipts from marketings were off only 2 1/2 percent as lower prices offset a small increase in sales. But Soil Bank payments were down about \$500 million because of the elimination of the acreage reserve program and production expenses were higher.

With prices likely to be slightly lower next year, cash receipts probably will decline, though less than in 1959. Since production cost are likely to be up a little, realized net income is expected to be below 1959, probably by about half as much as the drop this year.

Estimates of the income per person of farmers from all sources are not available for 1959. Last year when income from both farm and nonfarm sources increased, income per person of farm people reached a new peak. Income from nonfarm sources, which accounted for 28 percent of total net income in 1958, probably increased this year and is likely to rise further in 1960.

Realized Net Income Declines in 1959

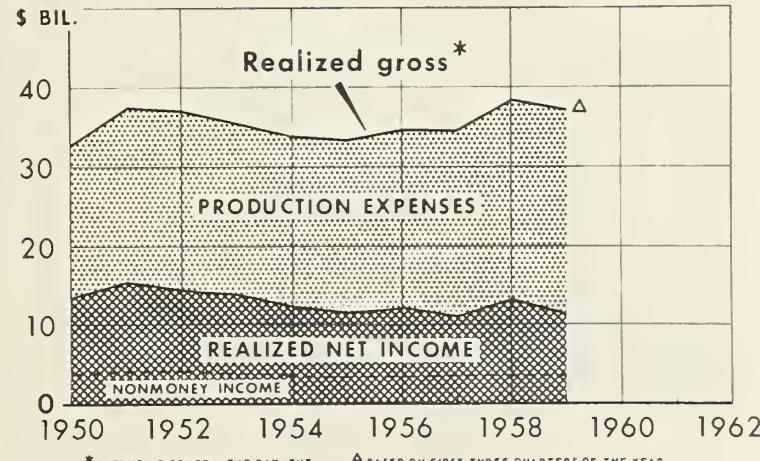


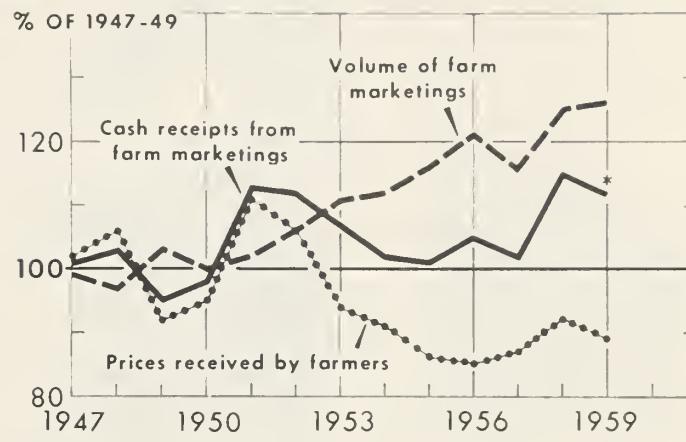
Fig. 28

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 443A-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 21

Receipts High as Increased Sales Offset Lower Prices

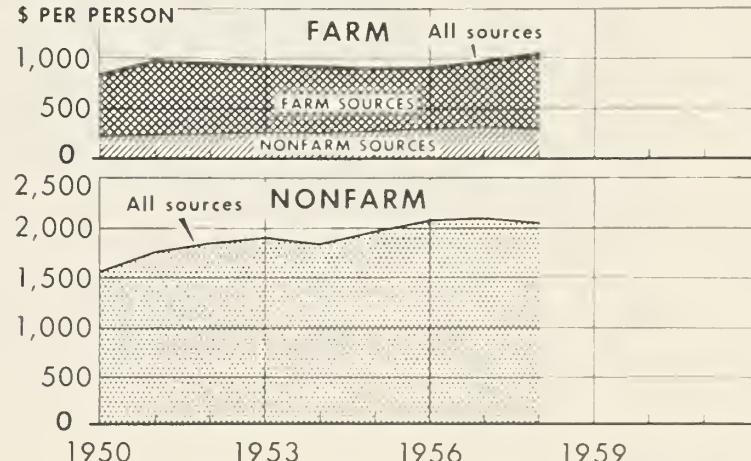


See Table 22

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7462-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 27

Income Per Person on Farms at Peak in 1958



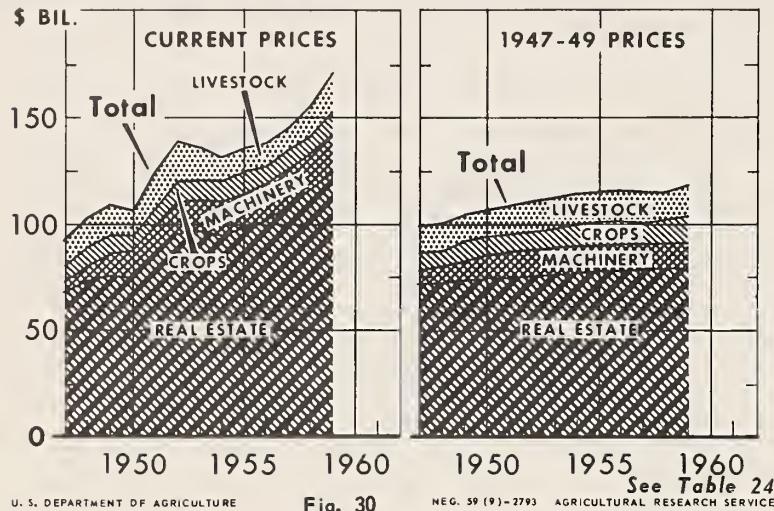
See Table 23

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 443A-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 29

Rise in Physical Farm Assets Slows Down in 1959

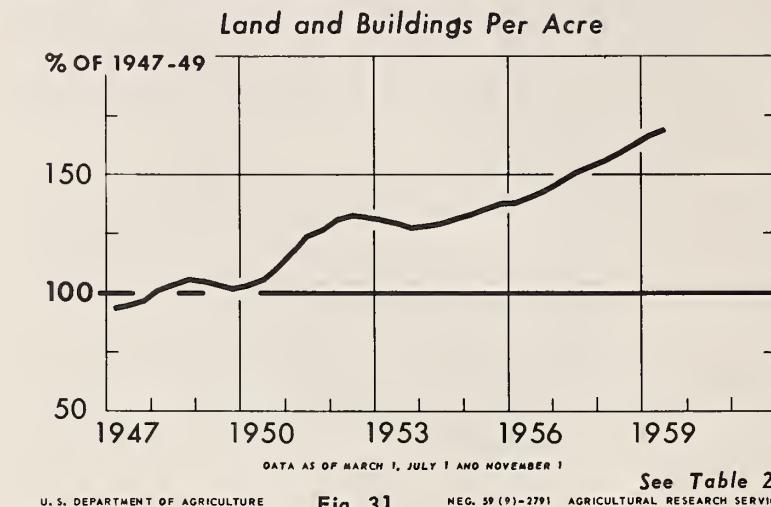
Value of Physical Farm Assets At Peak on January 1, 1959



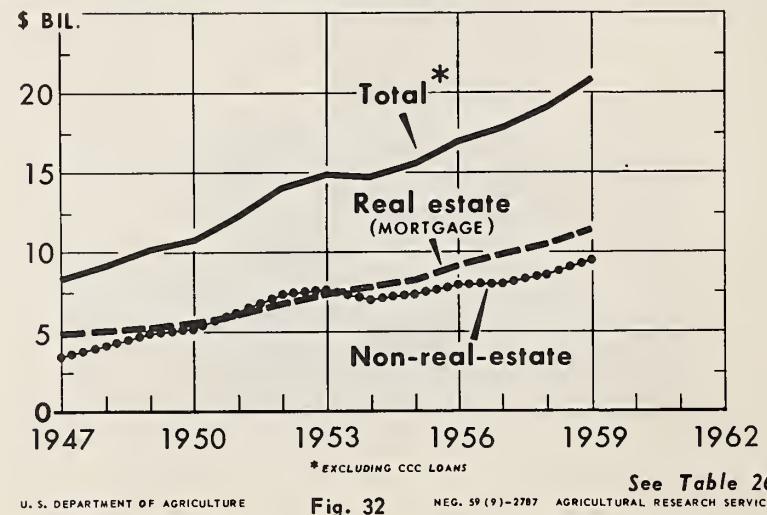
Physical farm assets rose in value at an increasing rate from 1955 to the beginning of 1959. The increase in 1958 was \$15.6 billion, or 10 percent, compared with only \$2.6 billion, or 2 percent, in 1955. Rising land values accounted for the greater part of these increases. Other factors were increasing values for cattle, motor vehicles and machinery on farms. Although farm debts increased, the equities of operators and other farm owners also rose sharply during this period.

Indications are that the rate of increase in farm asset values fell off in 1959 to less than 4 percent. Lower farm income in 1959 is believed to have removed some of the stimulus to the land market. Other factors affecting the value of farm assets is the sharp drop in hog prices and a decline in inventories of crops. The rise in farm asset values and equities may stop for a time in 1960 or 1961, if the rise in land values ends and increased marketings bring lower prices for cattle.

Value of Farm Real Estate Up Sharply During 1950's



Mortgage and Non-real-estate Debt Continue Upward Trend

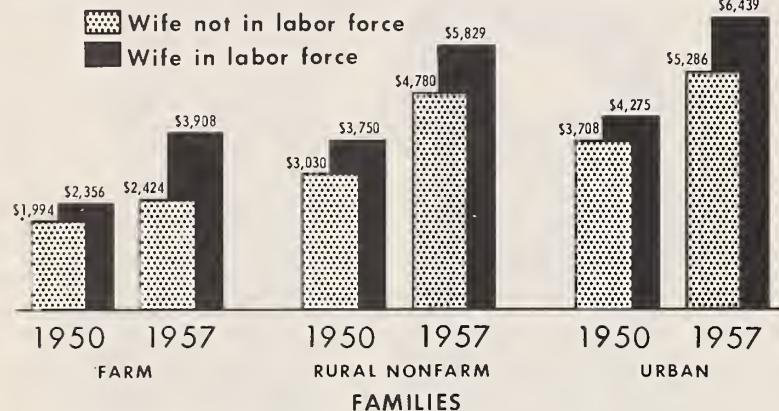


FAMILY LIVING IMPROVES IN 1950'S

SECTION

Family Incomes Have Increased during 1950's

Median Incomes Higher when Wives Are in Labor Force



FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD, WIFE PRESENT; WIFE'S LABOR FORCE STATUS AS OF MARCH 1957 AND 1958
DATA FROM BUREAU OF CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 33

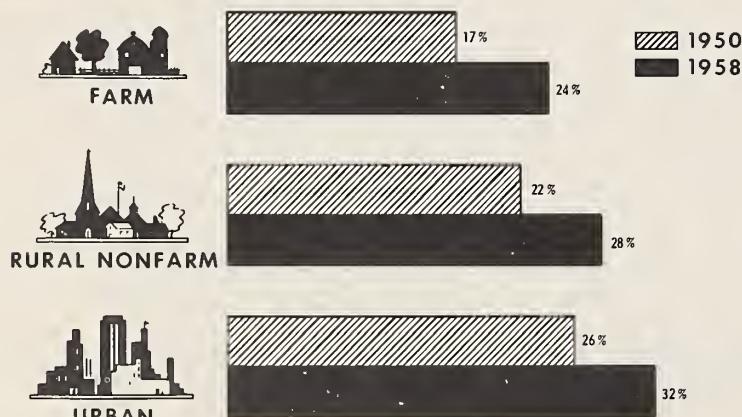
NEG. 59 (10)-5606 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Money incomes of U. S. families increased between 1950 and 1957. Median incomes (before tax) of families with wives in the labor force were higher in both years than incomes of other families. Among both farm and urban families, those with wives in the labor force improved their incomes relatively more than families with nonemployed wives. (In the chart, income figures are for the calendar year preceding the March week to which employment status refers. However, employment status would not ordinarily change much in this length of time.)

The long-time upward trend in employment of wives continued during the 1950's. The proportion of urban and rural nonfarm wives in the labor force increased about one-fourth between 1950 and 1958. An even greater increase occurred among farm families. (The labor force includes women working without pay for 15 or more hours on a family farm or business, as well as those working for pay.)

The estimated value of home furnishings per farm household (in dollars of constant buying power) was \$2,732 in 1959, compared with \$1,387 in 1947 and \$1,712 in 1950. The increased value of farm home furnishings reflects, in part, the larger number of electrical appliances farm families have. Practically all farmers can use such appliances now, because most farms are supplied with central station electricity. The South has caught up with other regions in the proportion of farms with electricity during the past 10 years. However, it still has considerably fewer farm homes with telephones (two-fifths, as compared with about four-fifths in the other three regions).

More Wives Are In Labor Force



WIVES WITH HUSBANDS PRESENT, WIVES EMPLOYED OR SEEKING EMPLOYMENT
DATA FROM BUREAU OF CENSUS, MARCH OF EACH YEAR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 34

NEG. 59 (10)-5607 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Farm Home Furnishings and Facilities Are Better

Value of Furnishings in Farm Homes Has Increased

Average Per Farm Household

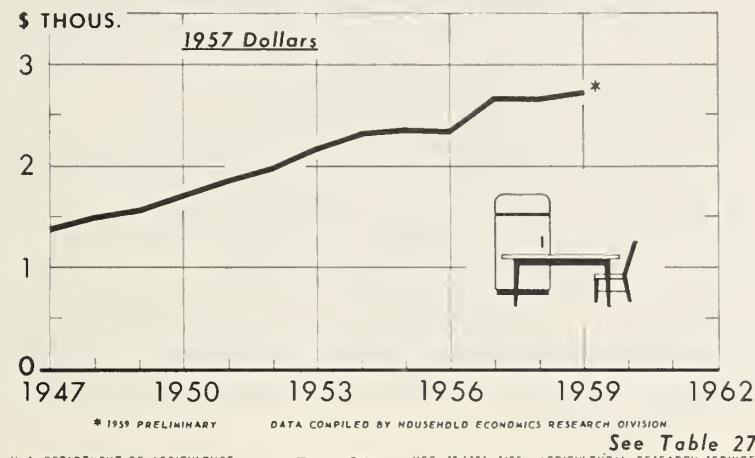


Fig. 35

South Has Caught Up in Electrification of Farms

REGIONS

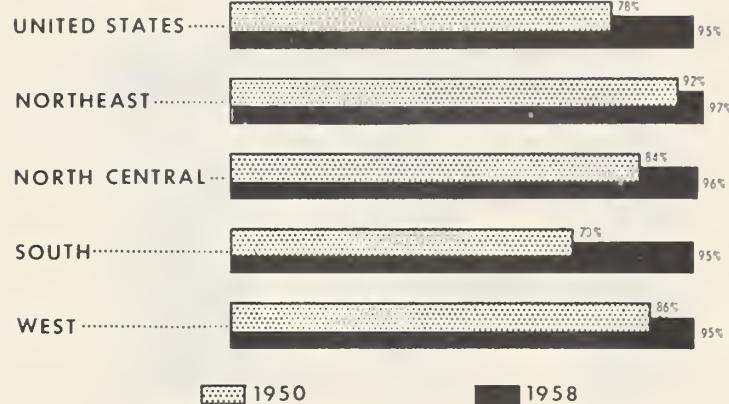


Fig. 36

More Homes--Farm, Rural Nonfarm, Urban--Have TV Sets

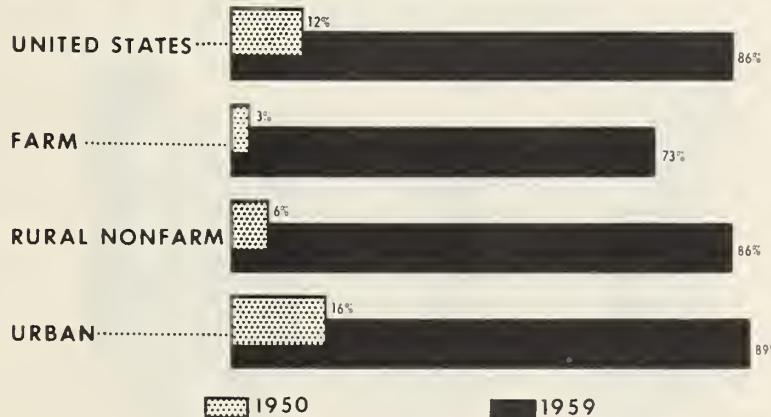


Fig. 37

South Lags in Proportion Of Farms With Telephones

REGIONS

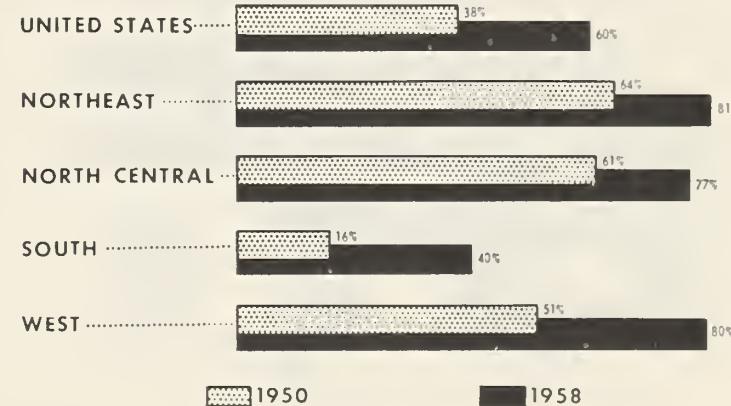
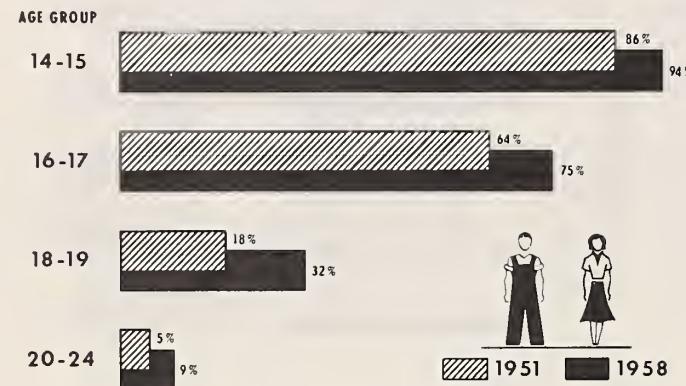


Fig. 38

Education of Farm People Has Improved

School Enrollment of Farm Youth Is Higher

Percent of Age Group Enrolled



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DATA FROM BUREAU OF CENSUS

Fig. 39

NEG. 59 (101-5612) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

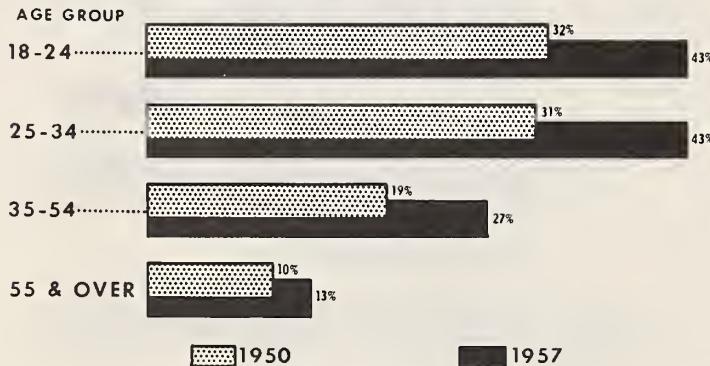
See Table 28

Important changes are taking place in the education of people living on farms. A larger proportion of high school and college-age boys and girls from farms are in school than ever before. The proportion of farm residents that are high school graduates is increasing rapidly. Farm people haven't yet caught up with city people in education, but they are making good progress in that direction.

The most-rural group of States increased their spending for public schools between 1950 and 1956 slightly more, proportionately, than the most-urban States. The most-rural group increased the per pupil amount for current expenses of primary and secondary schools by about one-fourth; the most-urban States increased it by one-fifth. In 1956, however, the most-rural group of States was still spending only about half as much per pupil for current expenses of primary and secondary schools as the most-urban group (\$188 and \$375, respectively).

More Farm People Are High School Graduates

Percent Who Are High School Graduates



INCLUDES THOSE WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE EDUCATION

DATA FROM BUREAU OF CENSUS. APRIL 1950 DATA BASED ON TOTAL POPULATION, MARCH 1957 DATA ON CIVILIAN POPULATION

Fig. 40

NEG. 59 (101-5613) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 29

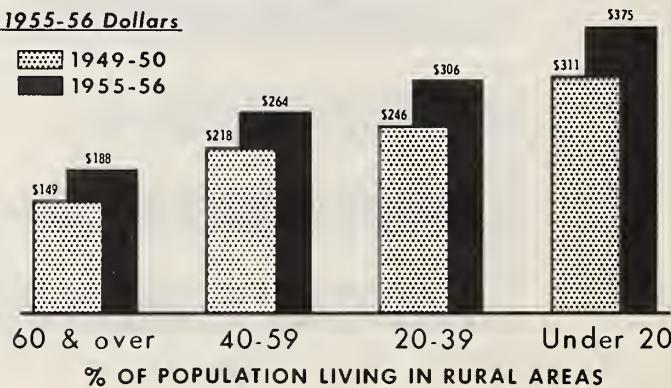
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Spending for Public Schools Has Increased

Per Pupil, by Rurality of States

1955-56 Dollars

1949-50
1955-56



CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS
DATA FROM U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 41

NEG. 59 (101-5614) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Further Gains Are Made in Health

The infant mortality rate has dropped in both rural and urban areas since 1950. But it fell more in the rural than the urban (about one-fourth and one-eighth, respectively).

The drop in infant deaths accompanied a rise in the proportion of babies born in hospitals. In 1956, almost as large a proportion of the live babies born to rural mothers as to city mothers arrived in hospitals.

The most-rural States maintained--even bettered slightly--their physician-population ratio between 1950 and 1958, while the more highly urbanized States had a slightly lower ratio in the later than in the earlier year. However, rural States still lag behind urban States in availability of physicians to care for their people. The physician-population ratio is about half as great in the most-rural as in the most-urban States.

More Babies Are Born in Hospitals

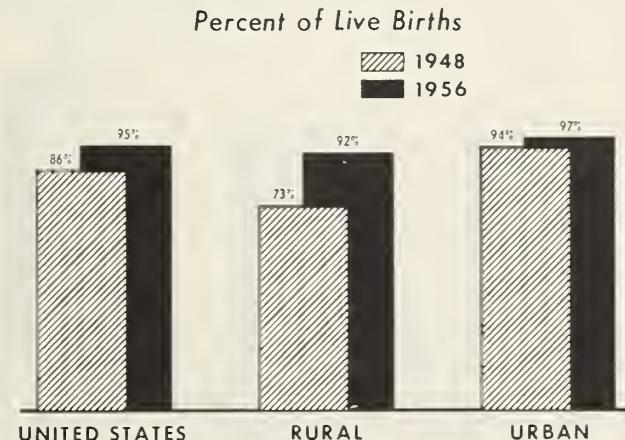


Fig. 43

See Table 31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 59-101-5618 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Infant Deaths Down More in Rural than in Urban Areas

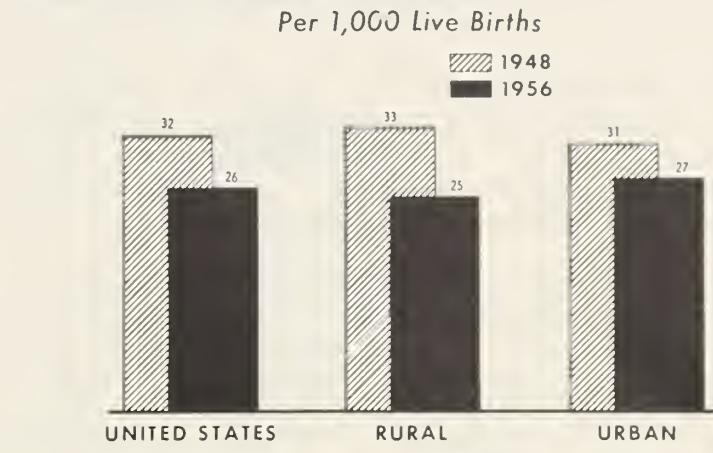


Fig. 42

See Table 30

NEG. 59-101-5815 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Physician-Population Ratio Up Slightly in Rural States

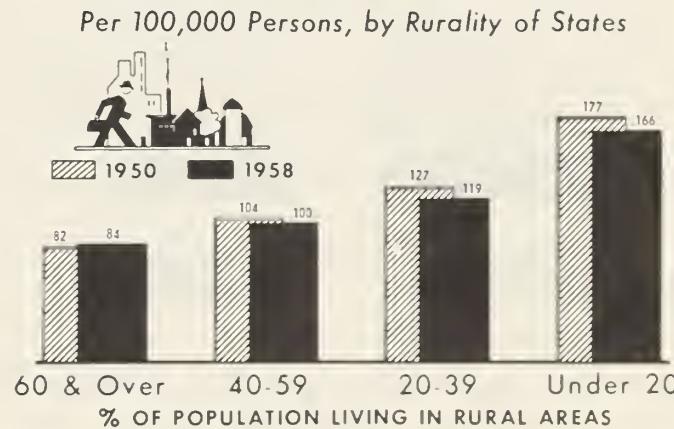


Fig. 44

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 59-101-5817 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Some Improvements Occur in City Family Diets

Foods used in a spring week by U. S. city families contained more protein and thiamine in 1955 than in 1948. The improvement was somewhat greater in the North than in the South. Increases in protein and thiamine were related primarily to increases in use of meat, poultry, and fish.

Diets of city families contained about the same amount of calcium in 1955 as in 1948 and less ascorbic acid. Consumption of dairy products (milk, ice cream, and cheese), the main source of calcium, remained about the same. Use of fruits and vegetables decreased a little, with shifts to somewhat poorer sources of ascorbic acid within this group.

Among city families in the same income group, wives with higher educational achievement were more likely to provide diets meeting recommended allowances for all 8 nutrients. In part, this may have been due to differences in the age, health, and interests of the better-educated as compared to the less-educated wives. With city as well as farm people increasing their years of schooling, evidences of a relationship between good diet and higher education is encouraging for future dietary improvements.

Diets About Same or Poorer in Some Nutrients

City Families, 1955 as Percent of 1948

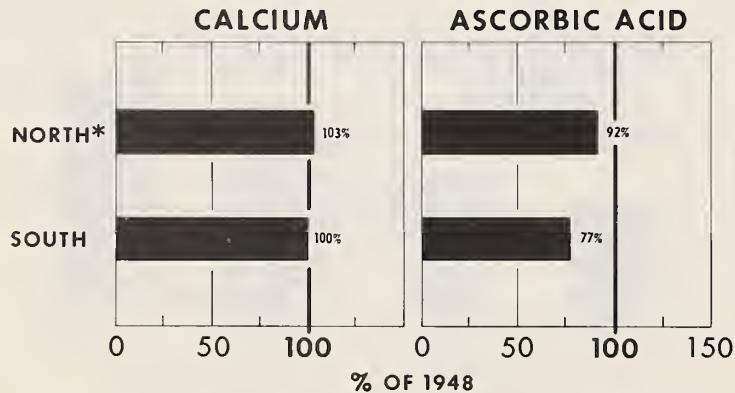


Fig. 46

See Table 32

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 59 (10)-5619 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Diets Improved In Some Nutrients

City Families, 1955 as Percent of 1948

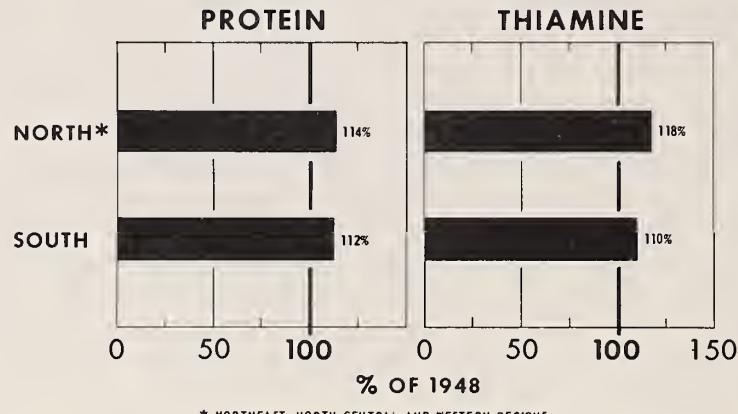


Fig. 45

NEG. 59 (10)-5618 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 32

Wives with Higher Education Provide Better Family Diets

Percent of City Families Meeting N.R.C. in All Nutrients

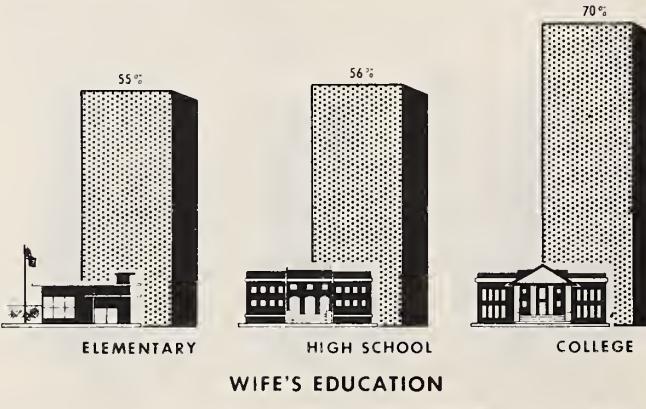
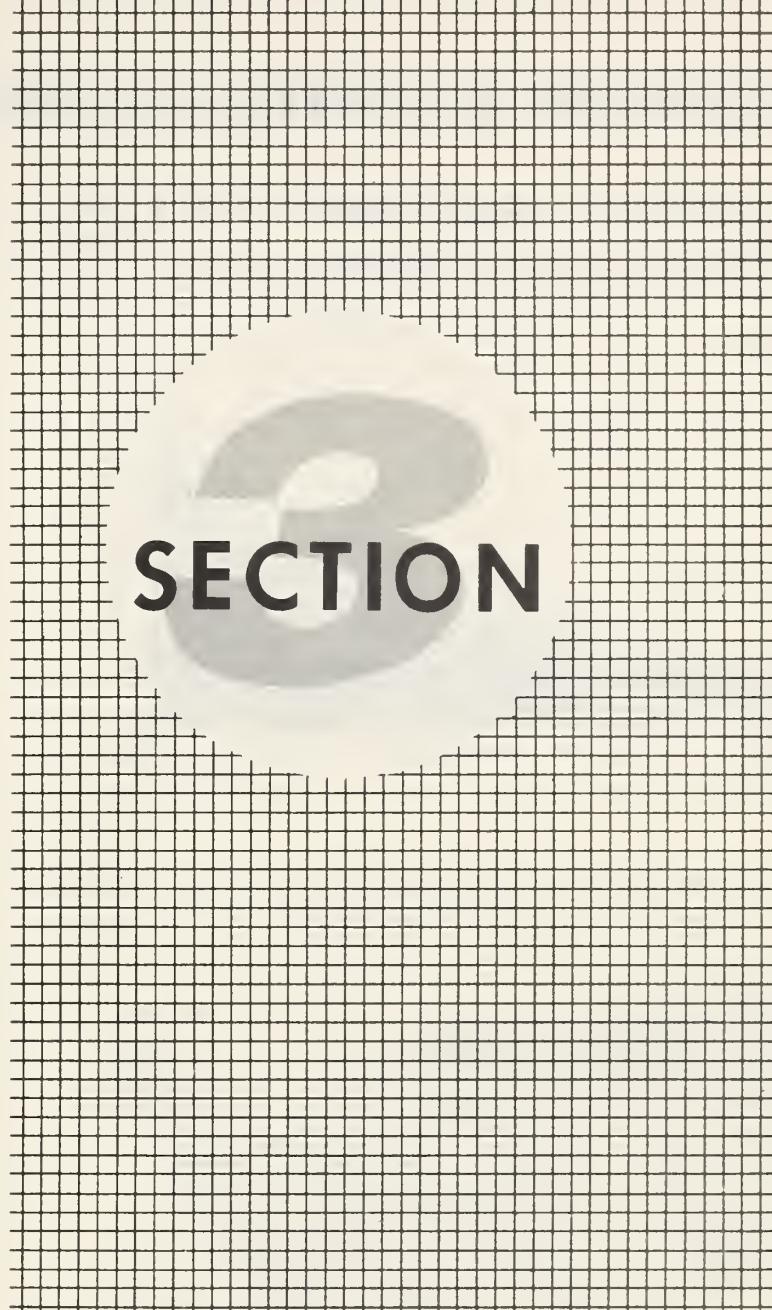


Fig. 47

See Table 33

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 59 (10)-5620 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE



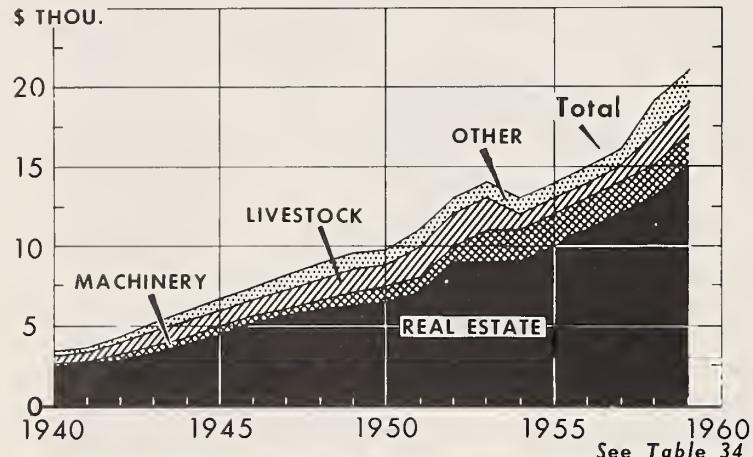
SECTION

FARM INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS

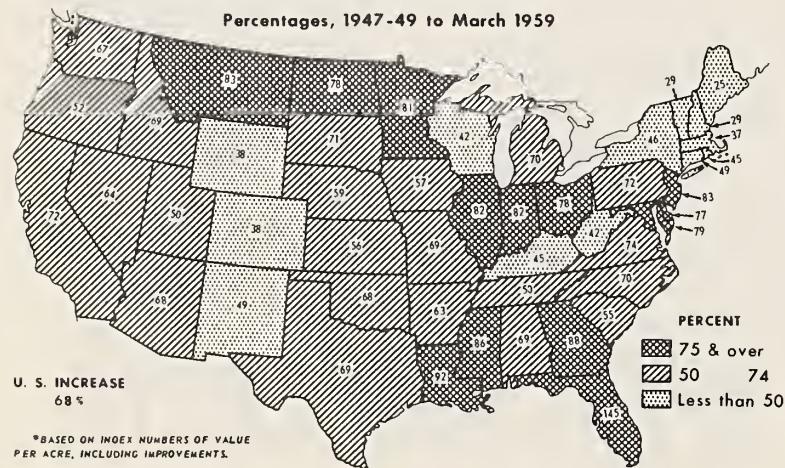
Investment Per Farm Worker Continues Sharp Uptrend

Real Estate Accounts for Most Of Rise in Production Assets

Average Value Per Farm Worker



Dollar Value of Farm Land Up 68 Percent from 1947-49

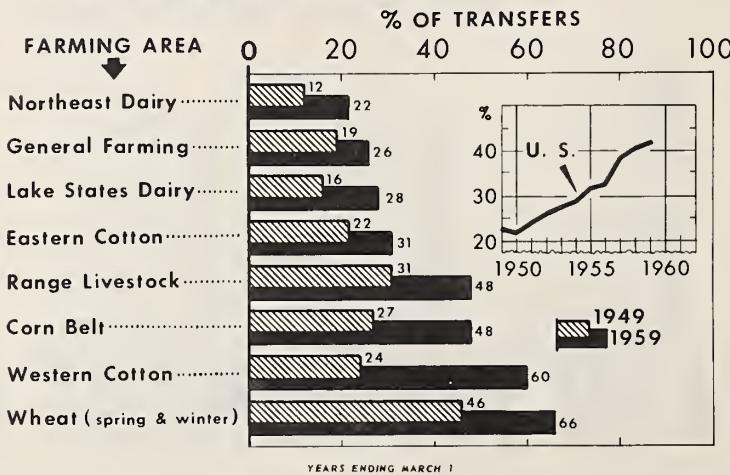


The uptrend in the value of the investment per farm worker since 1940 is the immediate result of: (1) Rising prices of farm assets, particularly farm real estate; (2) A small increase in the physical quantity of these assets; and (3) Declining numbers of farm workers.

General inflation is mainly responsible for the rise since 1940 in prices of farm assets. But technological progress has contributed to the increase in farm real estate prices by increasing farm productivity and creating strong demands for farmland to increase the size of farms.

Technological progress and shifts in types of farming have stimulated investment in farm machinery and structures and reduced the number of workers needed to operate farms.

Share of Farmland Purchases for Farm Enlargement Increases

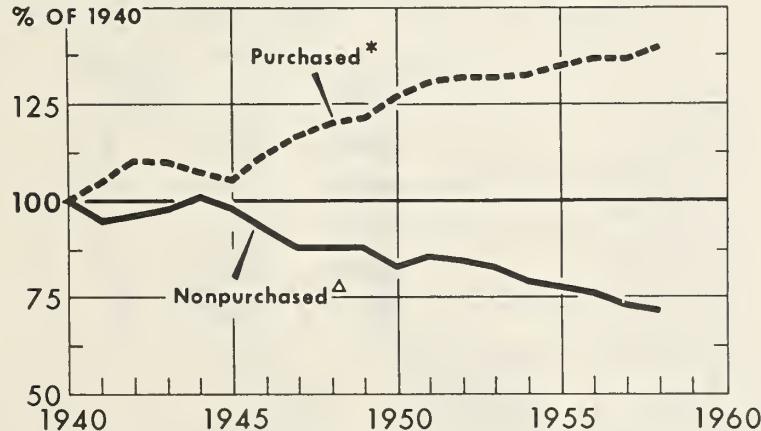


Farmers Pay Higher Prices for Larger Volume of Production Goods

Farm production inputs have come increasingly from non-farm sources. Our advancing technology has brought growing use in farm production of mechanical and electrical power and equipment, gas, oil and electricity, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and a host of other nonfarm goods and services. These purchased inputs have served as substitutes for more land and more labor as farm production has increased.

Prices of farm inputs, and farm taxes, have risen almost continuously since 1940. As a result, farmers' cash expenditures have been pushed up to record heights.

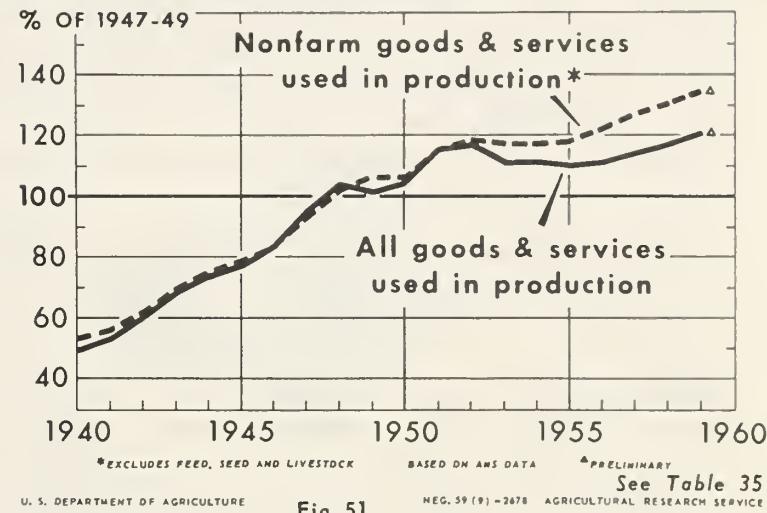
Growing Volume of Production Inputs Is Purchased



* OPERATOR AND FAMILY LABOR AND OPERATOR-OWNED REAL ESTATE AND OTHER CAPITAL INPUTS
△ ALL INPUTS OTHER THAN NONPURCHASED INPUTS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE See Table 36 NEG. 59 (9)-2779 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 52

Nonfarm Production Items Show Largest Price Gain

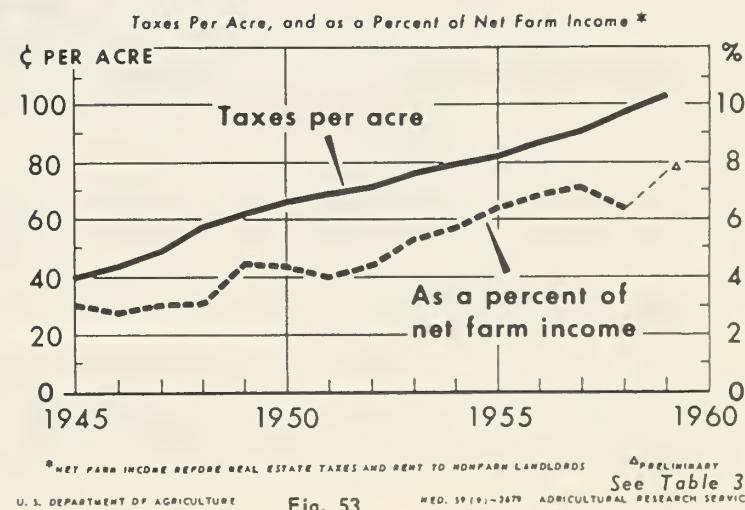


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 59 (9)-2678 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
See Table 35

Fig. 51

Farm Real Estate Taxes Rise Steadily

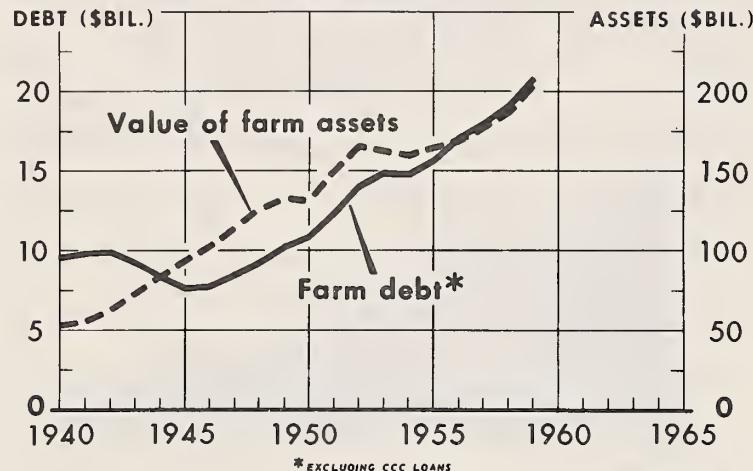


* NET FARM INCOME BEFORE REAL ESTATE TAXES AND RENT TO NONFARM LANDLORDS
△ PRELIMINARY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE See Table 37 NEG. 59 (9)-2679 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 53

Farm Debt Up With Increase in Investment and Production Costs

Farm Debt About a Tenth Of Value of Farm Assets



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

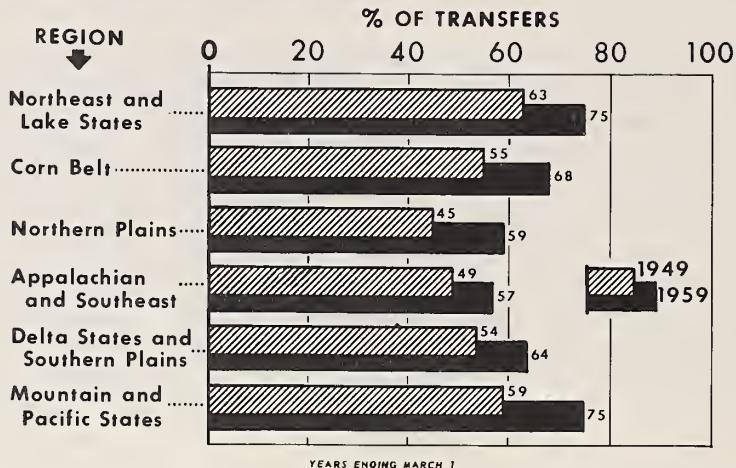
Fig. 54

NEG. 59 (9)-2786 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 38

Increased Share of Farmland Purchases Financed by Credit

Increased Share of Farmland Purchases Financed by Credit



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 55

NEG. 59 (9)-2781 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

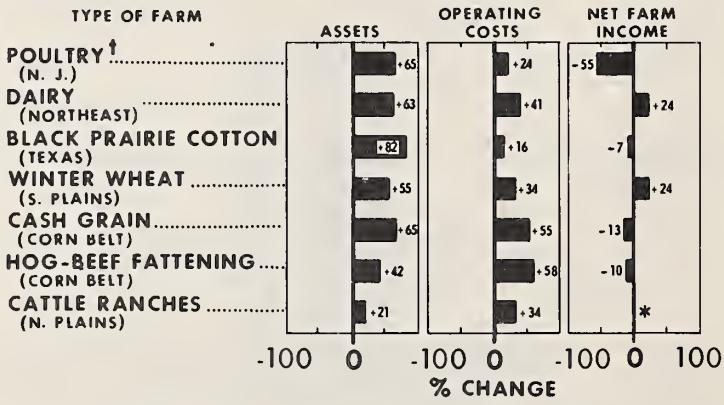
As farm real estate values have risen, more farm transfers have required use of credit. An increasing proportion of the transfers has been financed by the sellers who often are willing to extend more credit than mortgage lenders would extend. There are indications, also, that farmers are increasing their credit to meet cash operating costs and to buy farm machinery.

Since 1940, farm debts have averaged about one-tenth of the value of farm assets. They amounted to 18 percent of the value of farm assets in 1940 but dropped sharply to less than 8 percent at the end of the war. Since then, the dollar amount of the debts has risen to record heights but it is still only 10 percent of the value of farm assets.

The increase in capital values and costs in agriculture during the last decade has not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in net farm income. For some typical farms, the net income is lower now than it was 10 years ago.

Changes in Assets, Costs and Income Vary by Type of Farm

Typical Farms^A, Percentage Change, 1947-49 to 1958



^A COMMERCIAL FAMILY-OPERATED FARMS

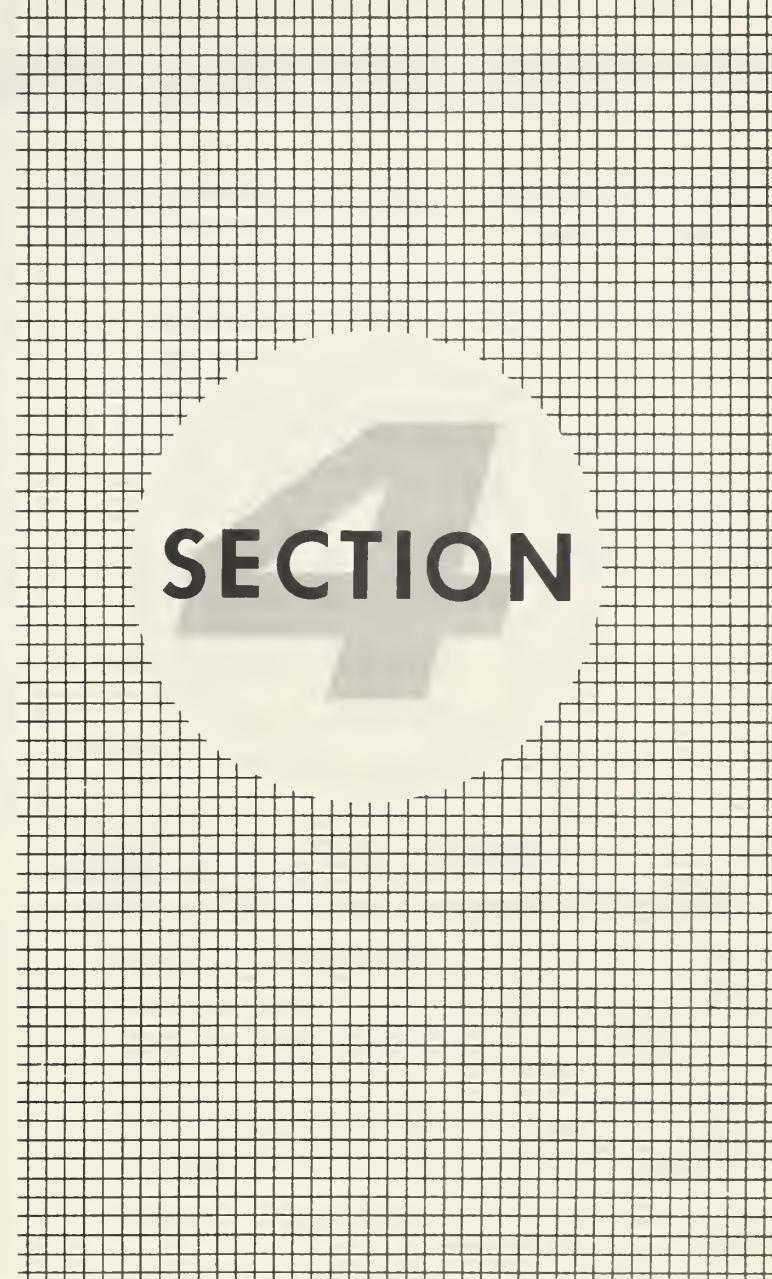
[†] LAYING FLOCKS

^{*} NO CHANGE

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Fig. 56

NEG. 59 (9)-2794 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

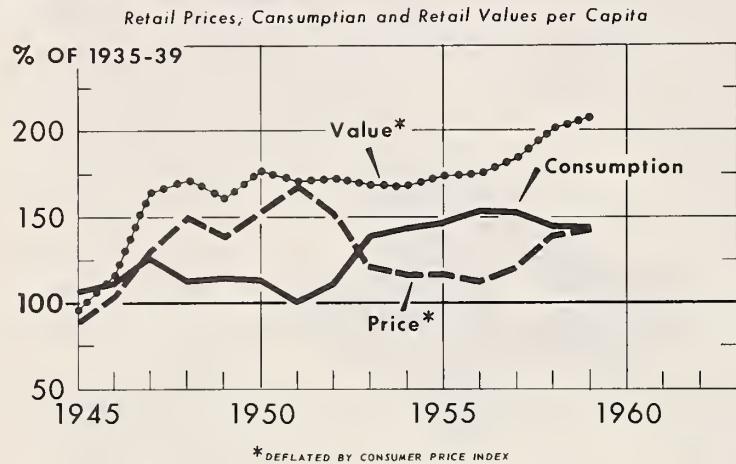


SECTION

THE LIVESTOCK-FEED SITUATION

Consumer Demand Shifts Among Livestock Products

Consumer Demand For Beef Rising

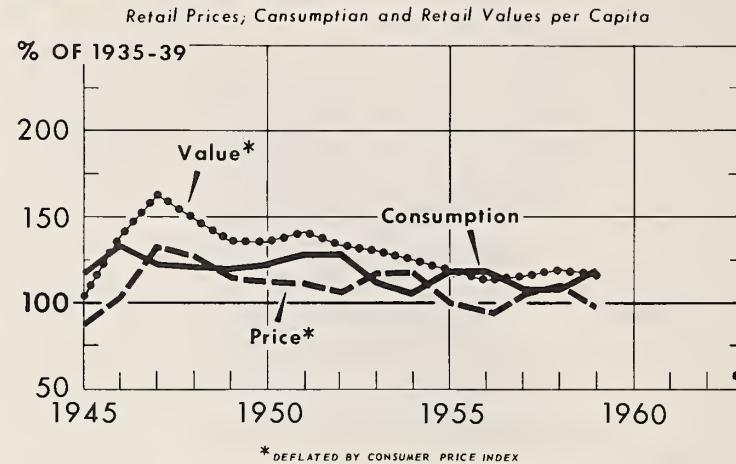


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7534-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 57

See Table 39

Demand for Pork Is on Downtrend

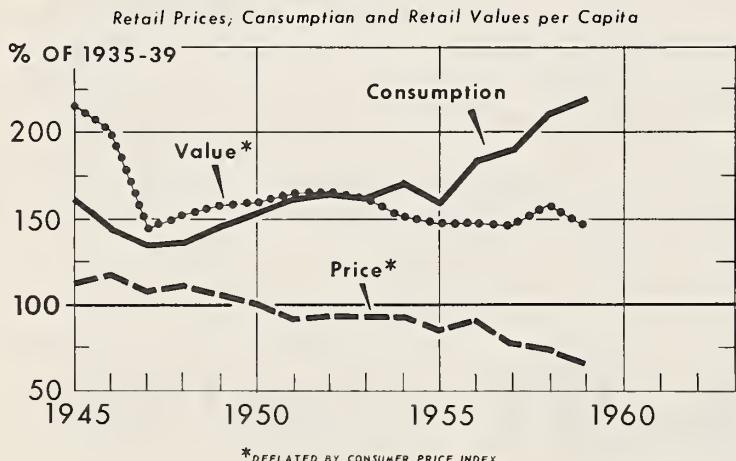


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7536-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 58

See Table 39

Demand for Chicken Is About Maintained



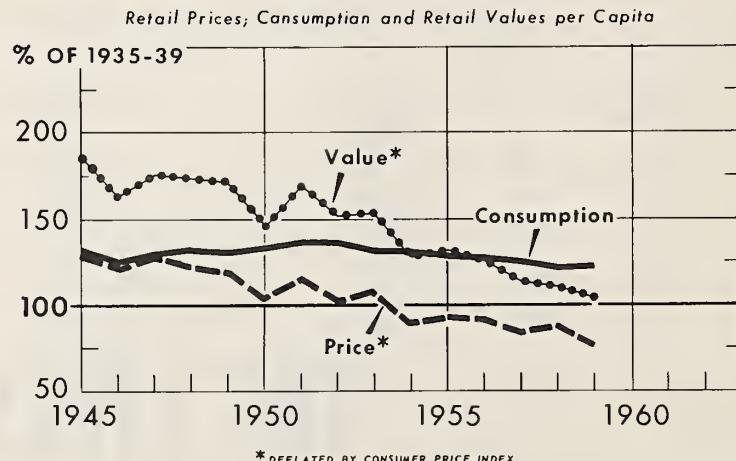
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 59

See Table 40

NEG. 7535-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Demand for Eggs Declines Steadily



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 60

See Table 40

NEG. 7537-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total Use of Livestock Products Rises Relative to Food Crops

Consumer demand for food has shifted considerably over the years. These shifts have implications for producers of individual commodities as well as for agricultural policy.

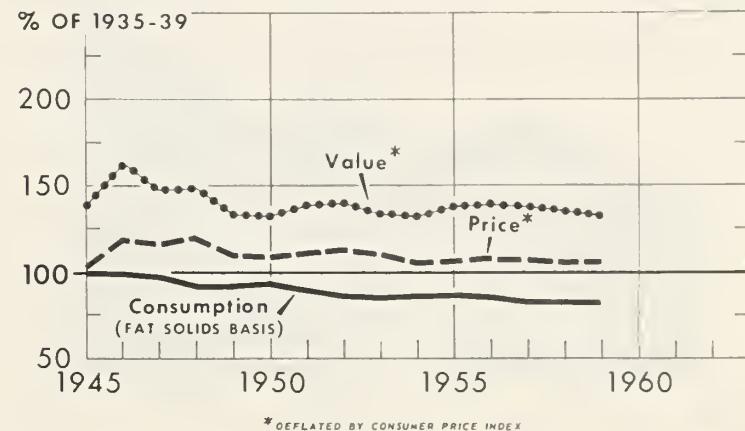
Unfortunately, not even the most powerful tools of the econometricians have given us an accurate method of expressing in simple terms, such as index numbers, the trends in consumer demand for any product. Numerous factors besides income affect demand, such as changes in tastes and preferences of consumers, changes in supplies of competing products and possibly some shifts in composition of the population. In the charts on these two pages, data are shown which are helpful in identifying direction of demand changes for major livestock products.

For beef, the fact that per capita consumption and deflated retail price, as well as deflated value per capita, have trended upward clearly indicates that demand has increased.

On the other hand, for pork and eggs per capita consumption and deflated values and prices have trended downward, clearly indicating a declining demand. For chicken, the conclusion is not so clear-cut. Deflated prices have trended downward. But with the momentous advances in production efficiency, supplies have increased enough to permit an expansion in per capita consumption. Per capita retail value about maintained its level. But with price elasticity of demand for this item probably no more than unity, it can be concluded that demand for chicken probably has been at least maintained. Among dairy products, consumer demand changes vary. For the group, including butter, measured on a fat solids basis, a decrease is suggested. In terms of solids-not-fat, demand probably has increased though data on prices and values are not available. In the past decade, per capita consumption for livestock products as a group has increased slightly relative to food crops.

Demand for Milk Is Trending Lower

Retail Prices, Consumption and Retail Values per Capita



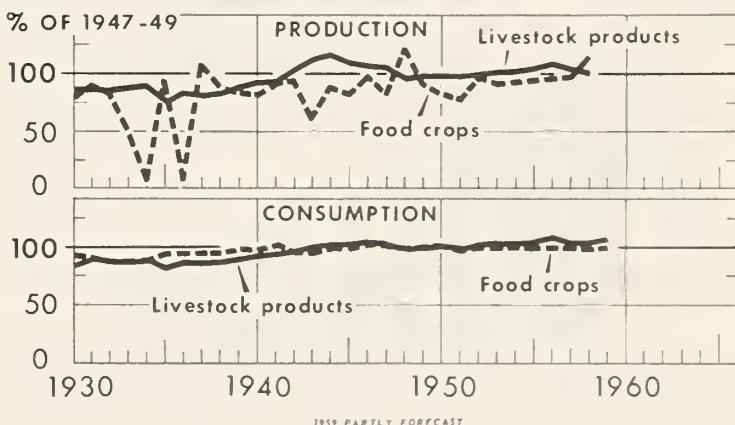
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7533-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 61

See Table 41

Consumption in 1950's Shifts Toward Livestock

Production and Consumption per Capita



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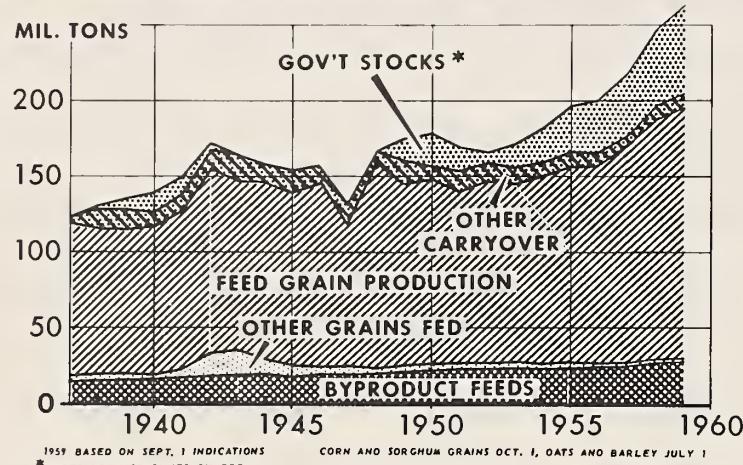
NEG. 7532-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 62

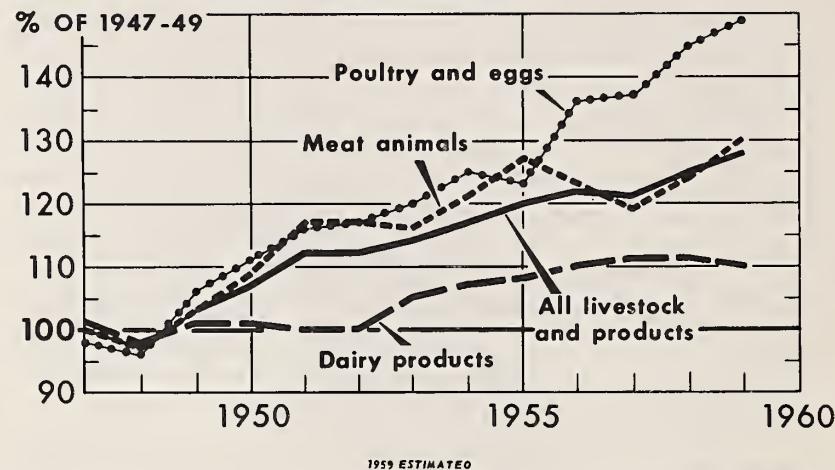
See Table 42

Feed and Livestock Production Continues To Increase

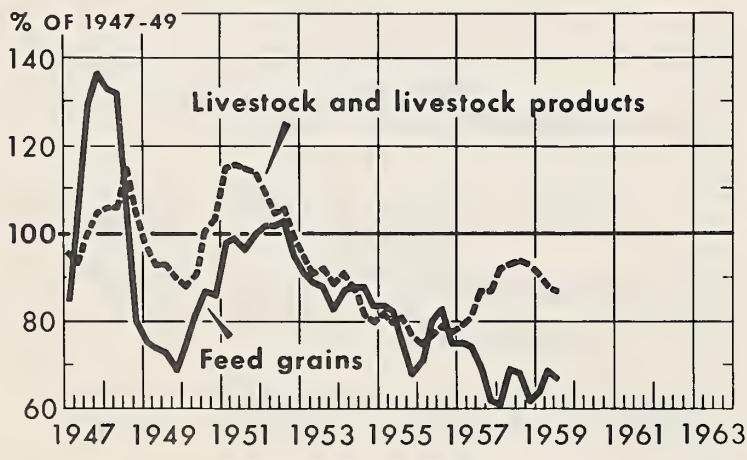
Big Crops, Mounting Stocks Boost Feed Concentrate Supply



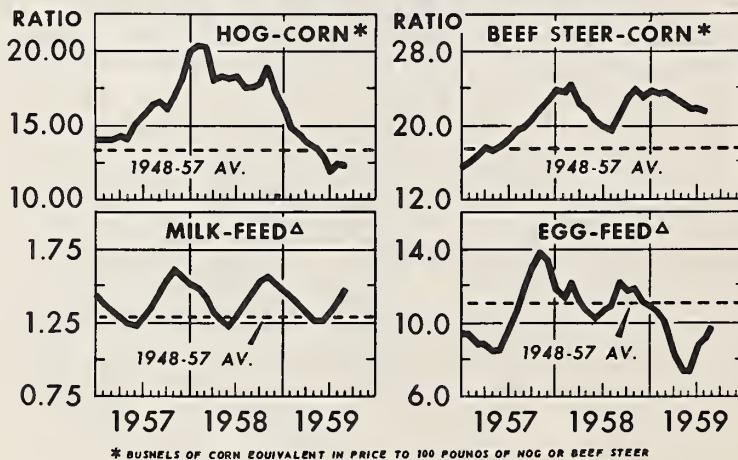
Output of Livestock Products, Except Dairy, Rises Further



Grain Prices Still Low Relative to Livestock Prices



Price Ratios Favorable for Milk And Beef, Lower for Hogs and Eggs



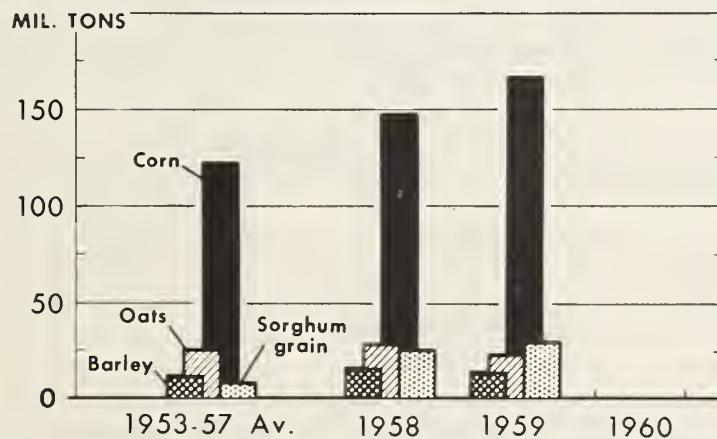
Continued Heavy Feed Supplies Are in Prospect

Feed concentrate supplies are continuing to increase as the result of rising production and growing stocks. Supplies first reached 200 million tons in 1956 and for this season total over a quarter billion tons. Along with the growth in the feed supply, livestock production has risen and will set a new record this year.

After reaching a postwar low in early 1958, feed grain prices have shown little net change, allowing for normal seasonal variation. They were unusually low in relation to livestock prices in 1957 and 1958, but the gap narrowed in 1959. The hog-corn and egg-feed price ratios fell below the 1948-57 average this year, but prices of beef steers and milk continue favorable in relation to feed costs.

This year's record feed grain production exceeds prospective use and another increase in carryover is expected in 1960. The large stocks and the uptrend in yields per acre indicate ample supplies for some time to come.

Corn, Sorghums Make Up Growing Share of Feed Grain Supply



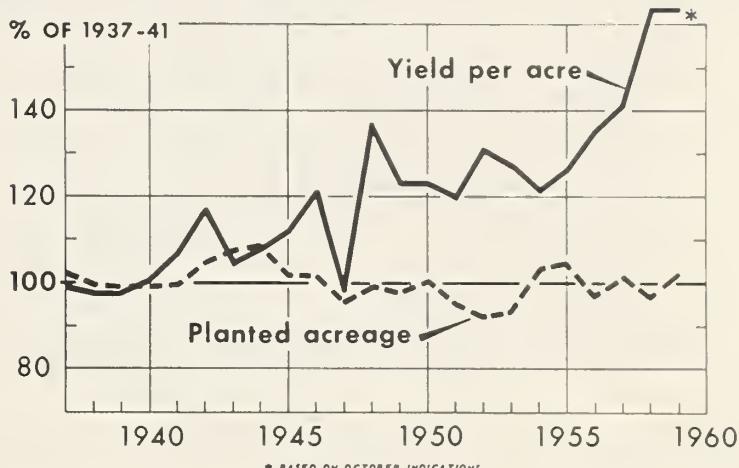
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Fig. 68

See Table 48

NEG. 7459-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Feed Grain Yields High and Acreage Increases in 1959



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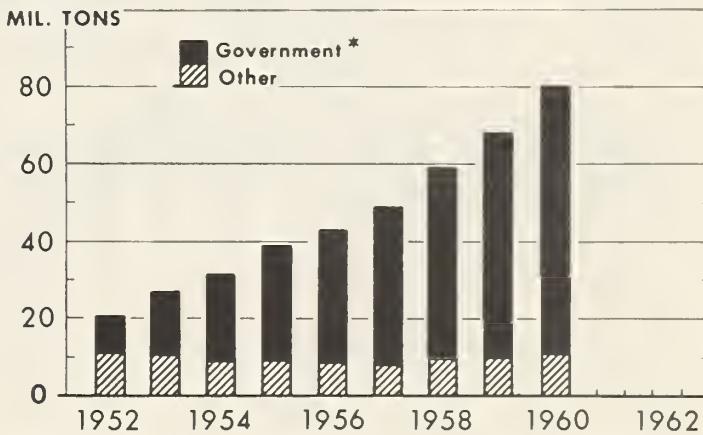
Fig. 67

NEG. 8452-59 (12)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 47

Feed Grain Carryover To Set New Record in 1960



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 69

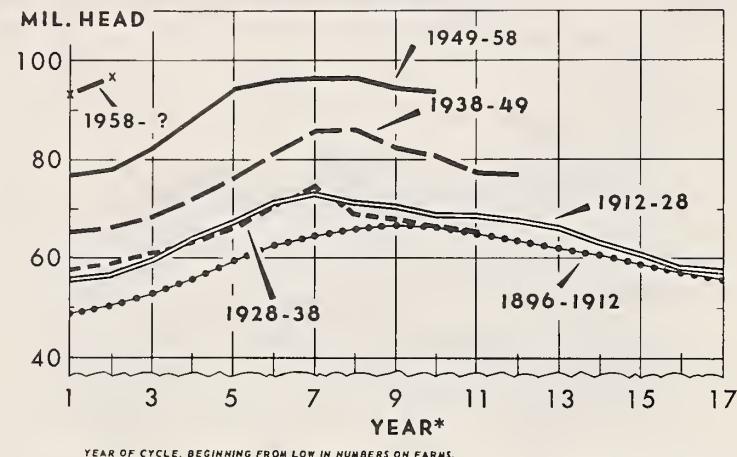
NEG. 8453-59 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 49

Cattle, Hog and Sheep Production Are Increasing

New Cattle Cycle in Second Year of Increase



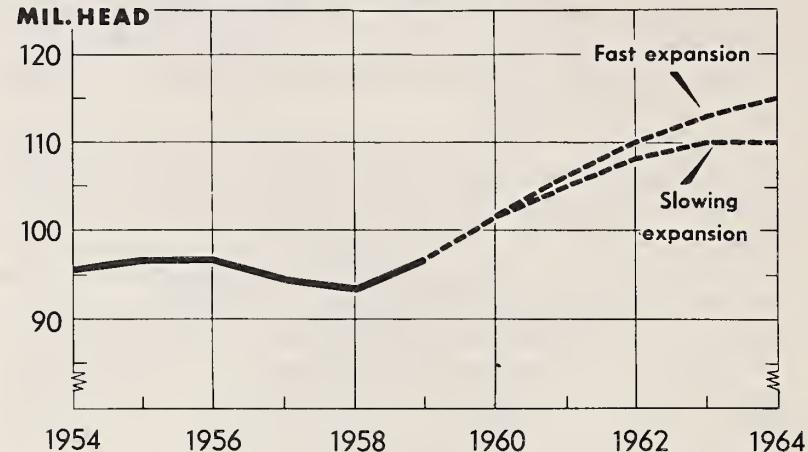
See Table 50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 680-59(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 70

Projections Show Cattle Numbers At Two Rates of Expansion

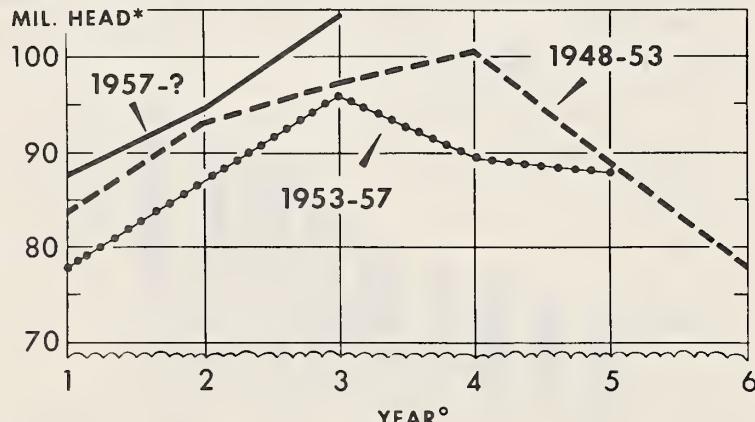


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 71

NEG. 7423-59(7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Pig Production in Third Cycle of Postwar Period



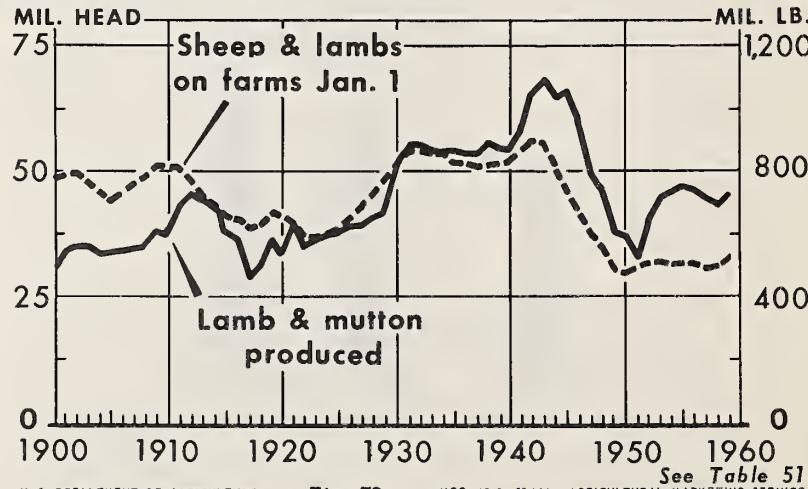
See Table 50

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6057-59(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 72

Sheep Numbers Rise Slowly Since 1950



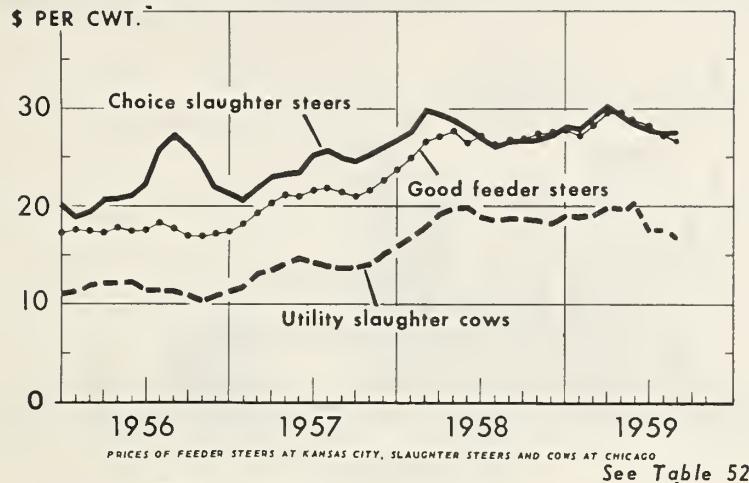
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6543-59(9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 73

Cattle Price Increase Halts in 1959 while Hogs Decline

Cows and Feeders Show Greatest Price Gain During Last 3 Years

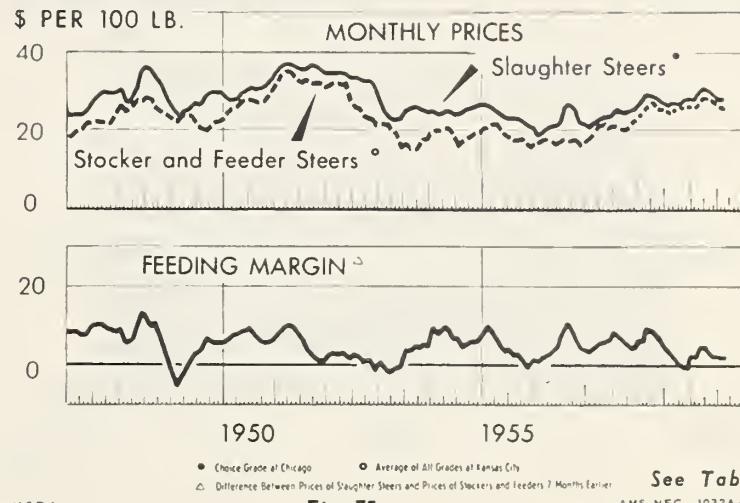


See Table 52

The sharp expansion in meat animal production that began in 1958 is continuing. The nation's cattle herd increased about 3 1/2 million head last year, 5 to 6 million probably are being added this year, and numbers probably will continue to increase several more years. Pig production began to rise in 1958 and this year's crop is the largest on record for peacetime. However, reports on farrowing intentions from 10 leading hog States indicate the increase is slowing down and may end in 1960. Sheep numbers appear to be continuing their slow uptrend.

Hog prices declined sharply this year as slaughter rose. For 1960, both prices and slaughter are likely to be around this year's levels. Cattle prices levelled out in 1959 after a three-year uptrend. As is typical for this stage of the cattle cycle, prices of feeders rose more than those for slaughter classes. Higher feeder costs generally led to somewhat smaller price margins for feeding cattle during the past feeding season than in the previous one. Feeding margins are likely to continue narrow in the current feeding season.

Cattle Feeding Margin Narrows

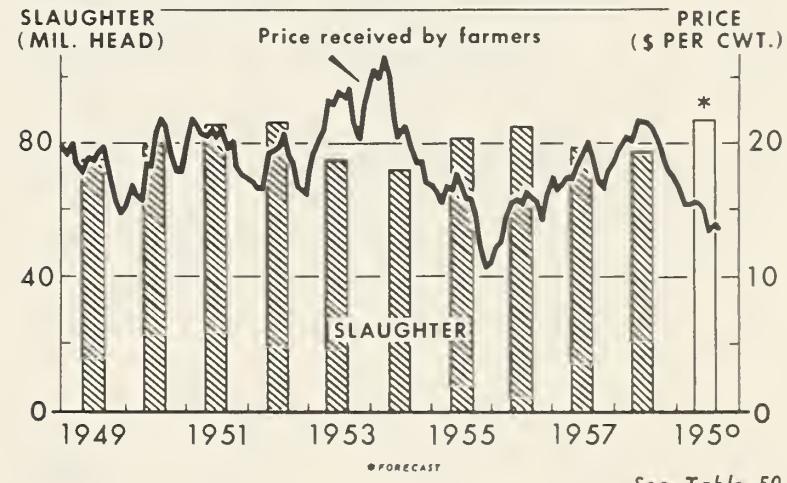


● Choice Grade at Chicago ○ Average of All Grades at Kansas City
 △ Difference Between Prices of Slaughter Steers and Prices of Stockers and Feeders 7 Months Earlier

See Table 52

AMS NEG. 1032A-59 (101)

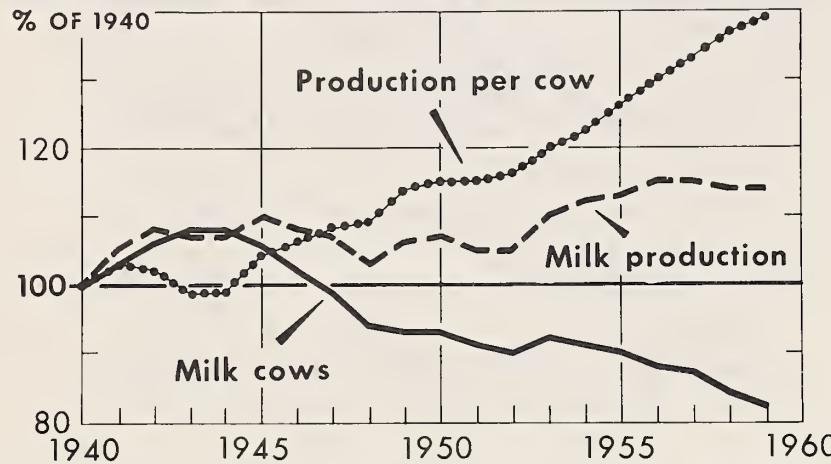
Hog Prices Fall to 4-Year Low As Slaughter Increases



See Table 50

Milk Production down Slightly; Consumption Steady

Decline in Cow Numbers Reduces Milk Production

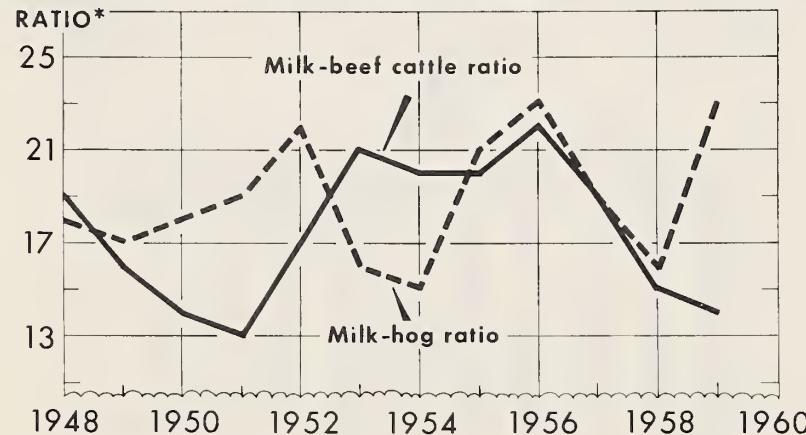


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4444-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 77

See Table 53

Milk Prices High Relative to Pork; Low Compared with Beef



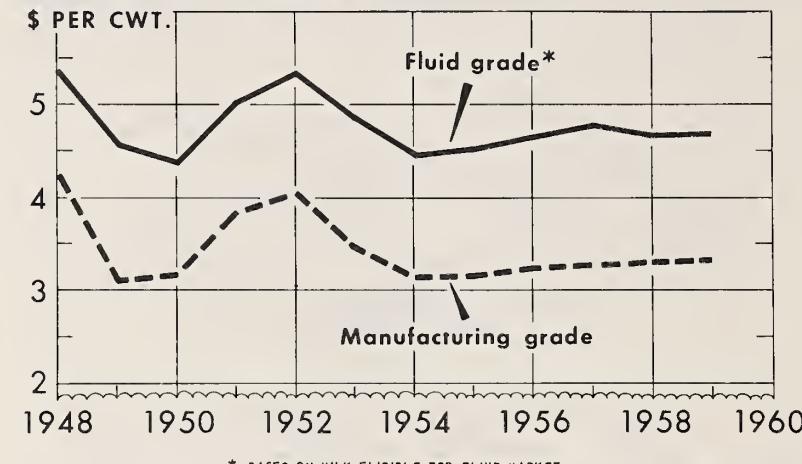
* POUNDS OF BEEF CATTLE OR HOG EQUIVALENT IN VALUE TO ONE POUND OF MANUFACTURING GRADE MILK

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 79

See Table 55

Milk Prices Change Little in 5 Years



* BASED ON MILK ELIGIBLE FOR FLUID MARKET

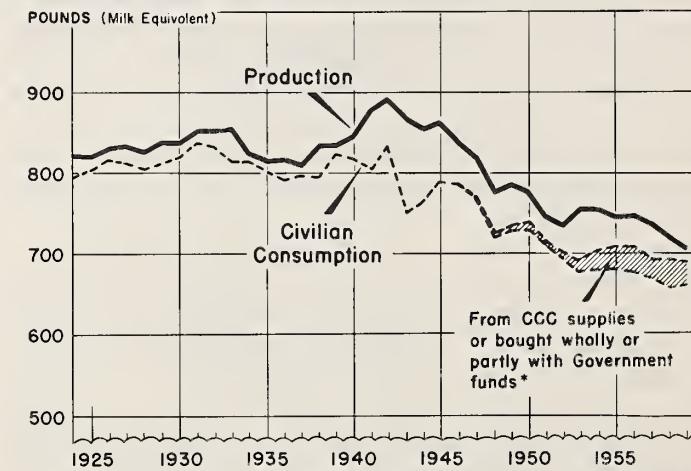
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 78

NEG. 7469-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 54

Gap Between Output and Use of Milk per Person Narrows



* QUANTITIES FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1947 NOT NOW AVAILABLE

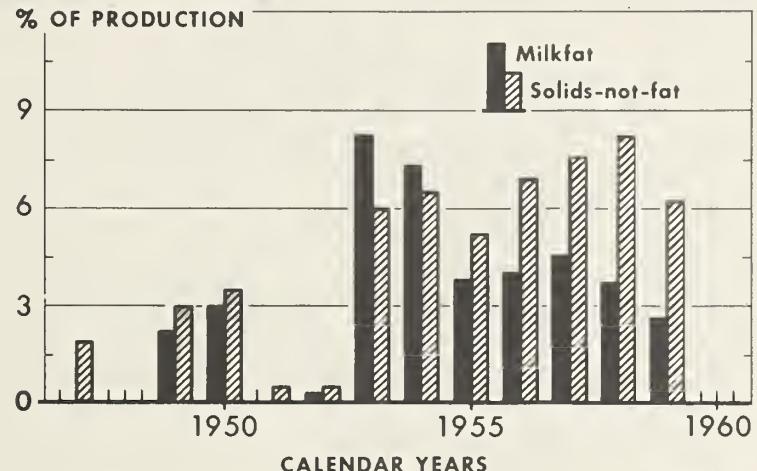
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 80

NEG. 3898-59 (10) AMS
See Table 56

Nonfat Milk Solids Are Biggest Dairy Surplus Problem

Support Purchases Down for Milkfat; High for Nonfat



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 81

NEG. 6507-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

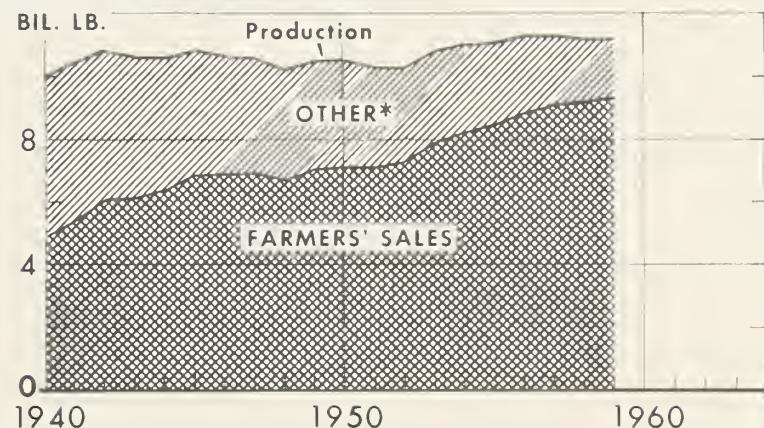
See Table 57

Production of milk declined in 1959 for the second consecutive year, despite a growing supply of feed concentrates. High prices to farmers for beef cattle compared with those for milk again resulted in a relatively heavy culling of dairy herds, although not as heavy as in 1958. Moreover, output of milk per cow did not increase as much in 1959 as in other recent years. Total milk production dropped below the 1956-58 level, but still exceeded any year before 1956.

Declining production and expanding total consumption of milk led to smaller surplus purchases by the Commodity Credit Corporation, in terms of milkfat. The surplus of milkfat probably will remain relatively small until milk production increases. This is not likely to occur until beef cattle prices decline enough to reduce the rate of culling in dairy herds.

Purchases of solids-not-fat continue large. Farmers are selling an increasing portion of their output, though completion of the transition from sale of separated cream to sale of whole milk probably will take at least another decade.

Large Backlog of Nonfat Solids Still on Farms



* USED ON FARMS FOR FOOD, LIVESTOCK FEED, AND WASTED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

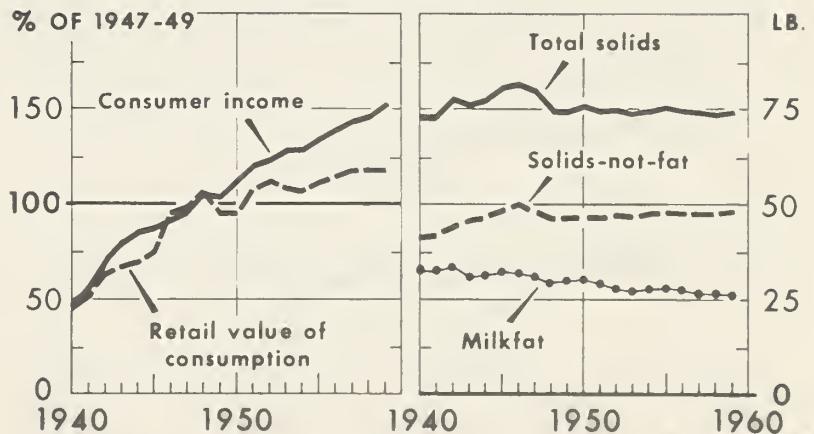
Fig. 82

NEG. 7467-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 58

Spending for Dairy Products Up Less than Consumer Income

Per Person



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 83

NEG. 6488-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 59

Egg, Broiler and Turkey Output Reach New Highs in 1959

Egg Prices and Consumption Down as Output Continues High

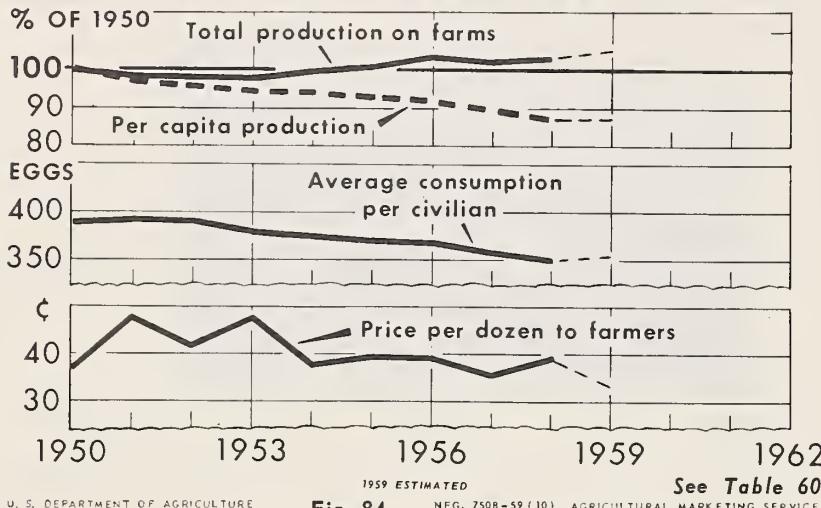


Fig. 84

Rising Broiler Output Brings Lower Prices

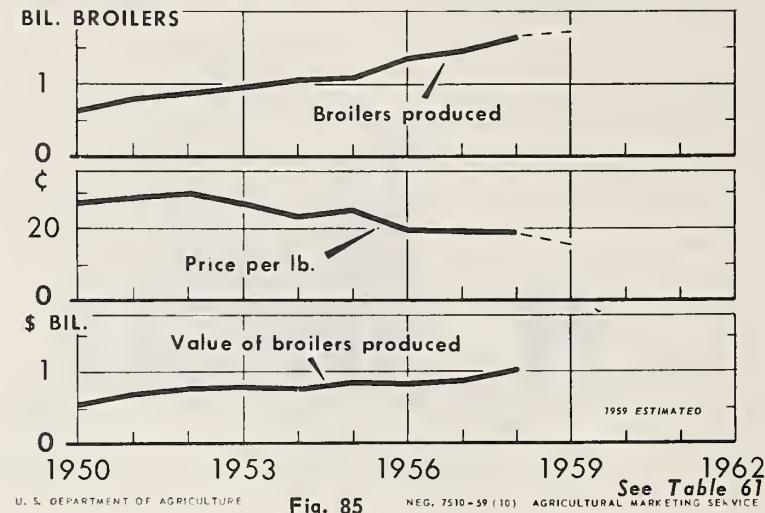


Fig. 85

Turkey Prices Trend Down As Production Increases

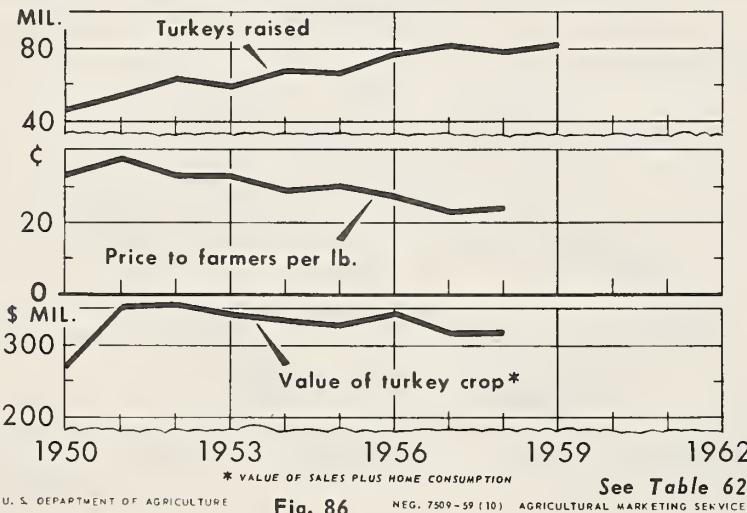


Fig. 86

Poultry Product Values Lower Per \$1 of Feed

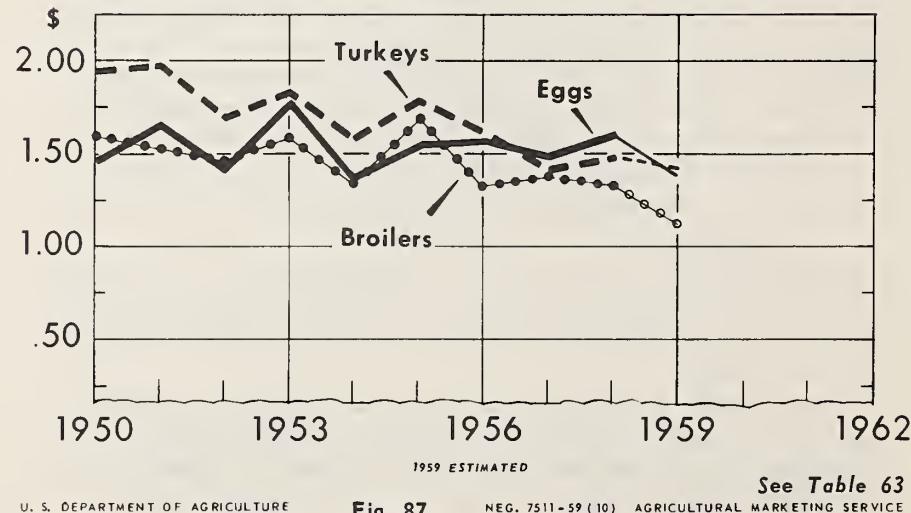


Fig. 87

Productivity Continues to Increase in Poultry and Eggs

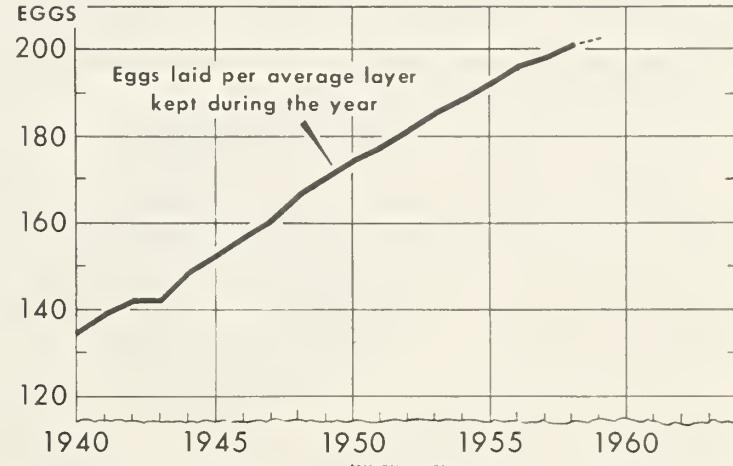
Egg production, though a record this year, has not increased as fast as the population since 1950. Consequently, the supply per person has declined. Consumption per person in 1959 is likely to be about 40 eggs lower than the 389 consumed in the first year of this decade. The downtrend in prices for eggs at the same time that consumption was decreasing indicates that demand for eggs also is declining.

Production of broilers and turkeys have risen sharply during the current decade. The increase has outpaced population growth and consumption per person of both products in 1959 will be at record levels. Prices of turkeys and broilers have trended lower over most of the 1950's, principally because of the increases in supply.

The quantity of product obtained from a given amount of poultry feed has increased rapidly. Rations for practically all broilers and turkeys and for most laying hens are now either commercially mixed, or are prepared according to standards developed through research. Consequently, nutrition for poultry as practiced on the farm comes closer to laboratory standards than for any other class of farm animals. Producers now obtain over 50 percent more yield of liveweight broiler from each 100 pounds of feed than in 1940. Over the same period, the liveweight of turkey obtained from the same amount of feed has increased about a fourth. Efficient commercial flocks can produce a pound of broiler with about 2 1/4 pounds of feed, and a pound of turkey with about 3 pounds of feed.

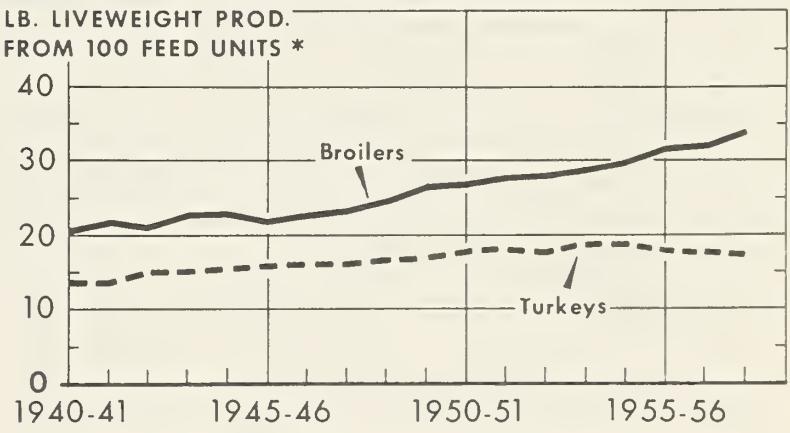
Increases in the efficiency of egg production show up mainly in higher output per layer. This reflects improved feeding practices and better health, heredity and management.

Egg Output Per Layer Up Steadily for Two Decades



See Table 64
Fig. 88

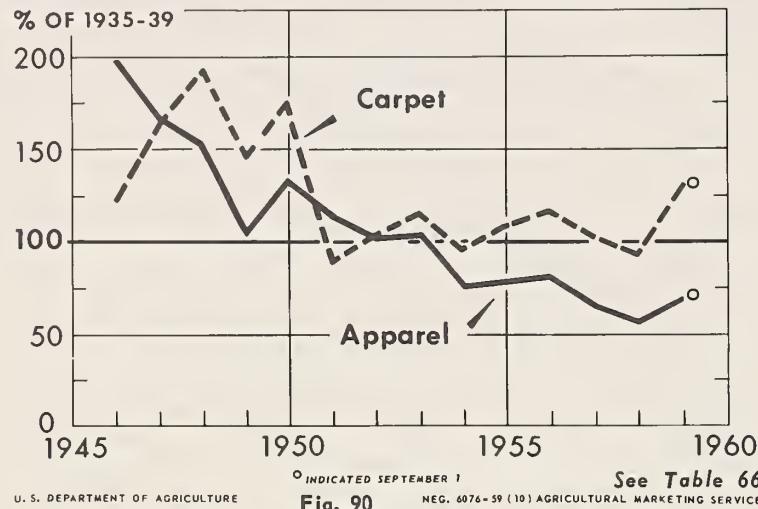
Output of Poultry Meat Per Unit of Feed Trending Up



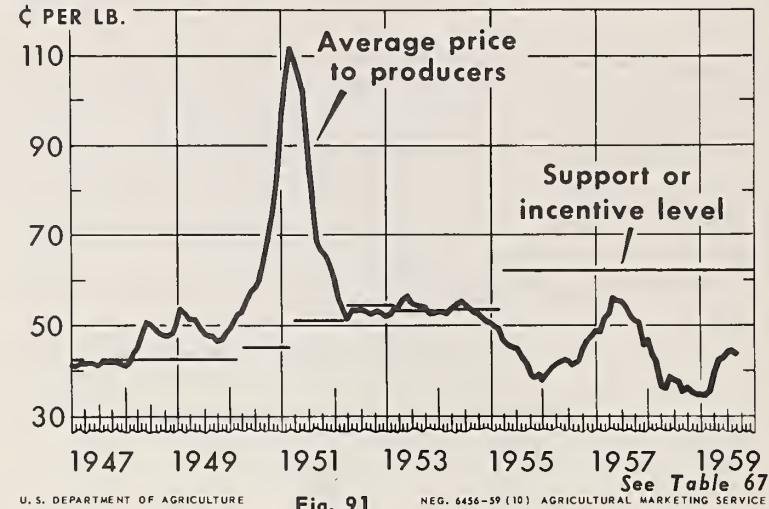
See Table 65
Fig. 89
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 7512-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Wool Consumption, Prices and Production Increase

Mill Use of Wool Per Person Up Substantially



Prices to U. S. Producers Recover This Year



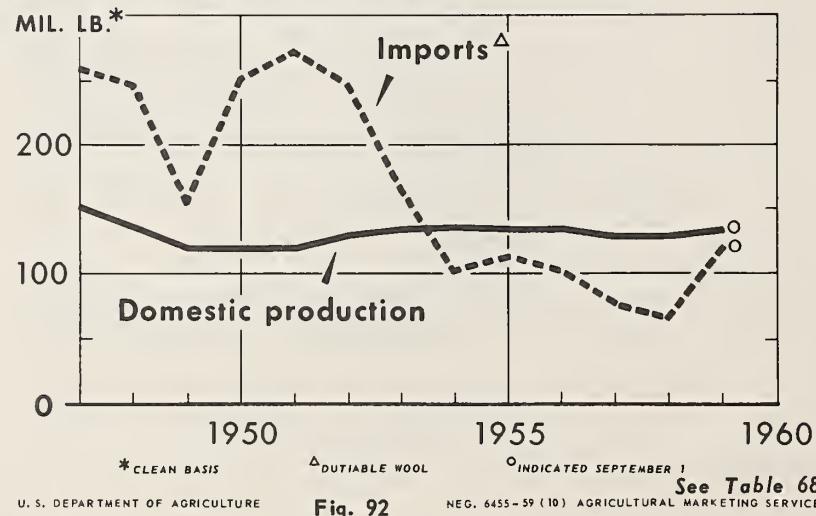
World demand, consumption, and production of wool have all increased during the last year and are expected to continue to do so into 1960. Parallel with world developments, shorn wool production in the United States continued to increase slightly, and consumption, prices received by growers, and imports rose sharply.

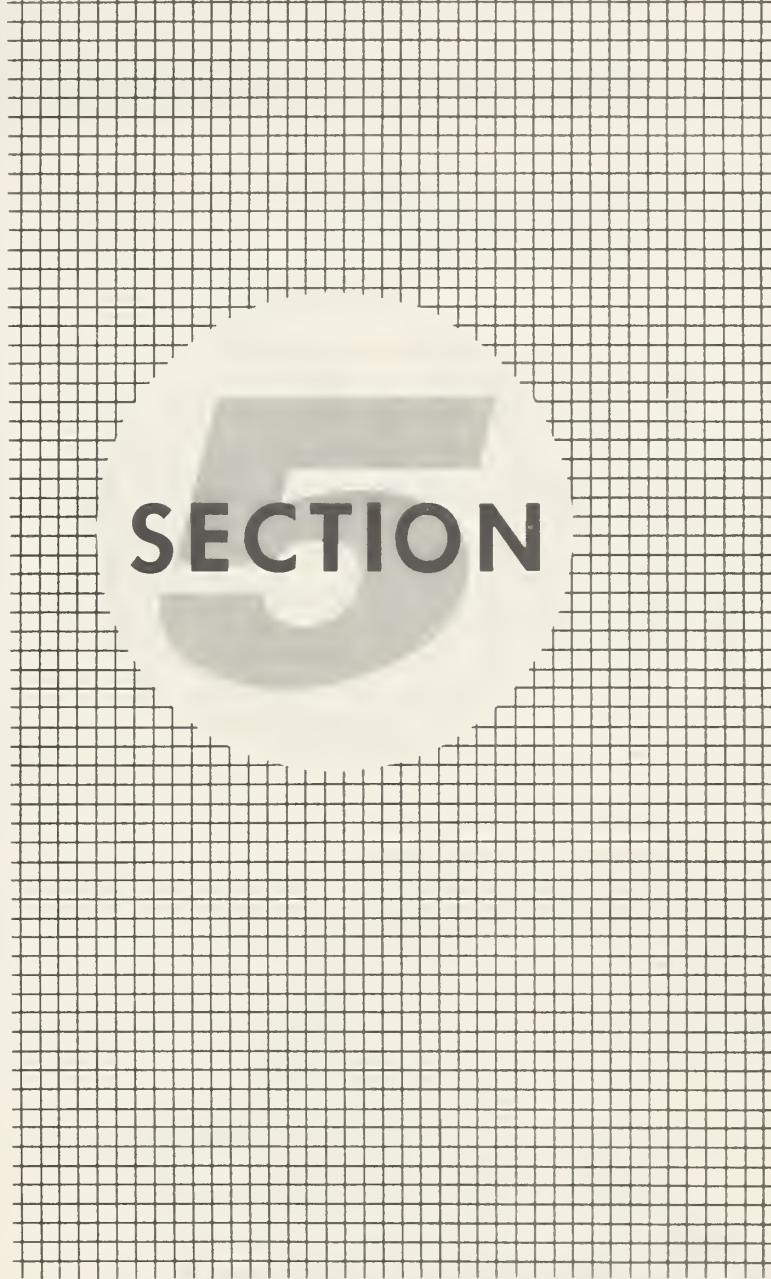
Domestic shorn wool production is about 5 percent higher than a year ago. Output of pulled wool is probably up as the slaughter of sheep and lambs is higher this year. Some further increase in shorn wool production can be expected in 1960 as sheep numbers are rising.

Mill use of apparel and carpet wool per person is up substantially from 1958, contrary to the down trend of the last several years. Carpet wool consumption is the highest since 1950. Larger mill use is reflected in much higher imports.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool have increased steadily since the first part of 1959. Prices are expected to hold close to this fall's level into mid-1960. The incentive level for 1959-60 continues at 62 cents.

Imports Increase Sharply; U. S. Output Up Slightly





SECTION

OTHER FARM COMMODITIES

Cotton Production and Disappearance Rise Sharply

Cotton Production and Use About in Balance for 1959-60

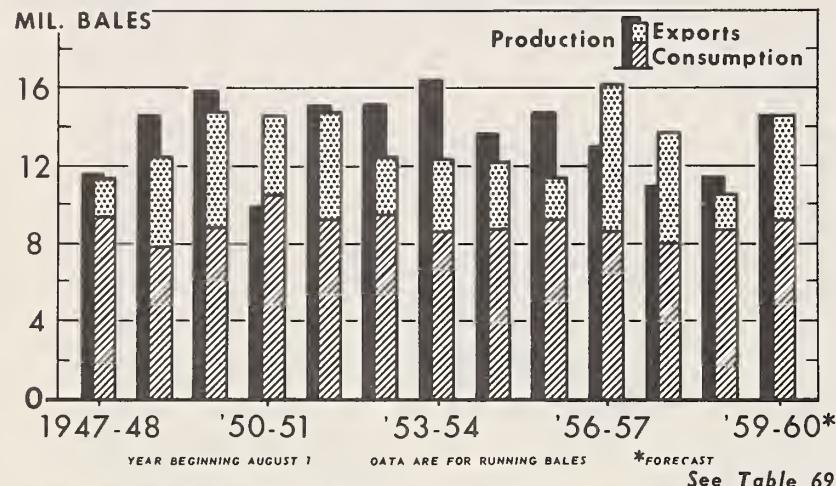


Fig. 93

Foreign Cotton Crop Down, Consumption Increases

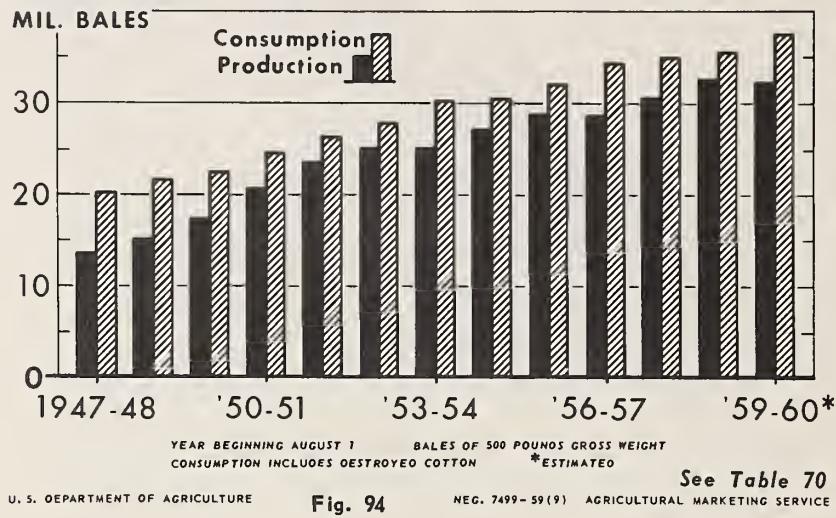


Fig. 94

Proportion of Cotton Stocks Held by CCC Rises Sharply

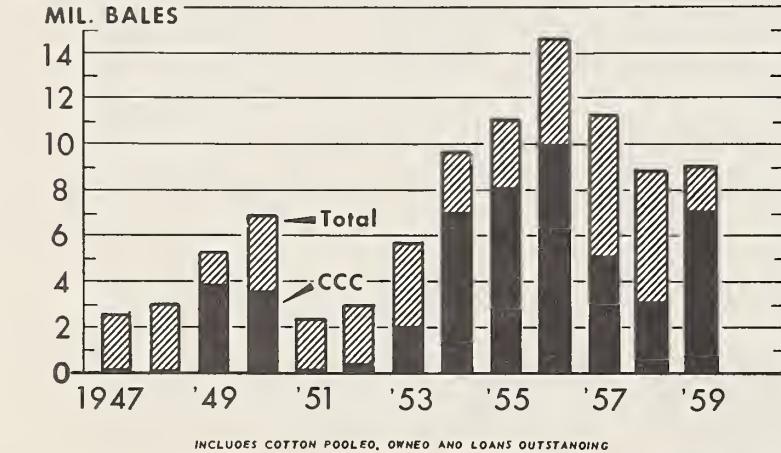


Fig. 95

Cotton Support at Two Levels for 1959 Crop

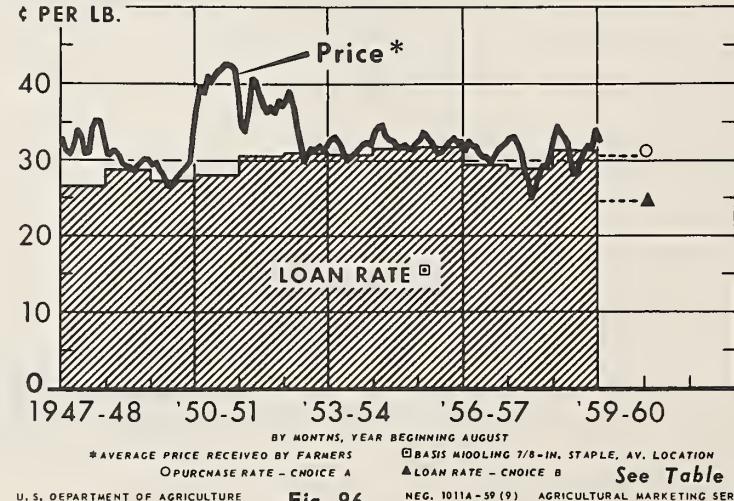


Fig. 96

Cotton Yields Per Acre Again Set New Record

The sharp rise in the cotton production this year is likely to be matched by an equally sharp increase in disappearance. The carryover on August 1, 1960 is not expected to be greatly different from the 8.9 million bales of 1959.

U. S. mill consumption in 1959-60 is being boosted by a high level of economic activity and by low stocks of textiles. It is expected to exceed the 1958-59 total of 8.7 million bales by about 300,000. As a result, the per capita consumption of cotton is expected to show an increase in 1959 for the first time since 1955. The increase probably will carry into 1960.

U. S. exports are expected to be about double the 2.8 million of 1958-59. The increase is resulting from larger foreign consumption, smaller foreign production, low stocks of cotton in the foreign free world, and relatively low export prices for U. S. cotton. The decline in foreign production is contrary to the trend of recent years while the increase in consumption continues a trend that has prevailed for most of the post-World War II period.

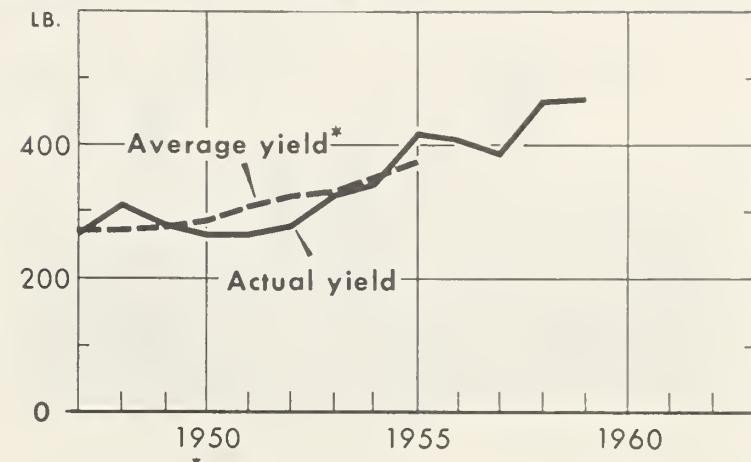
The increase in the U. S. crop over 1958 results from a record average yield per acre and an increase in harvested acreage of more than 3 million acres. The yield has been trending up since the mid-1920's. The increase in acreage followed the ending of the acreage reserve program under the Soil Bank and the initiation of the Choice B Plan under the support price program.

Farmers who selected the Choice A support plan this season could plant their acreage allotment and have the price supported through a CCC purchase program at 80 percent of parity. Under the Choice B plan farmers could increase their planted acreage by 40 percent over their allotment and receive price support through non-recourse loans at 65 percent of parity. The Choice B loan rate is considerably below the support rate in preceding years whereas the Choice A purchase rate is about at the same level.

Any cotton owned by CCC may be sold at a minimum of 110 percent of the Choice B loan rate plus carrying charges or the market price as determined by CCC. The cotton purchased by CCC under the Choice A plan is being resold either by local CCC purchasing agents or by the New Orleans commodity office, as it becomes available.



Cotton Yields Average Close to Bale an Acre



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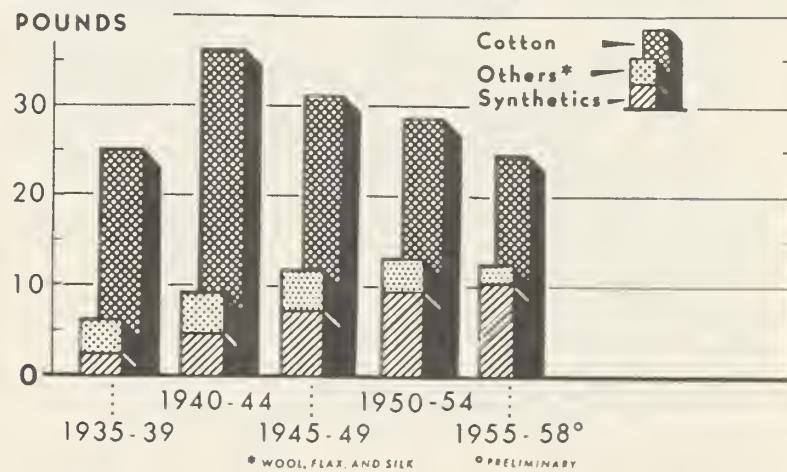
Fig. 97

NEG. 1030A-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 73



Fiber Use Per Person Trends Down During Postwar Period



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

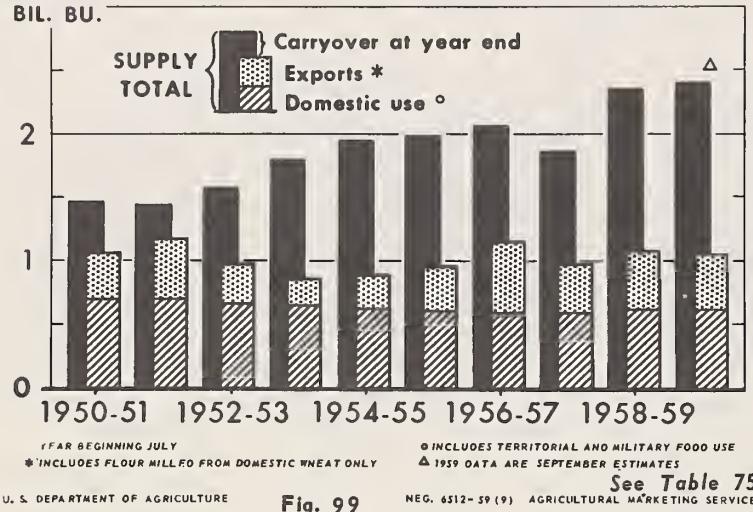
Fig. 98

NEG. 498-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

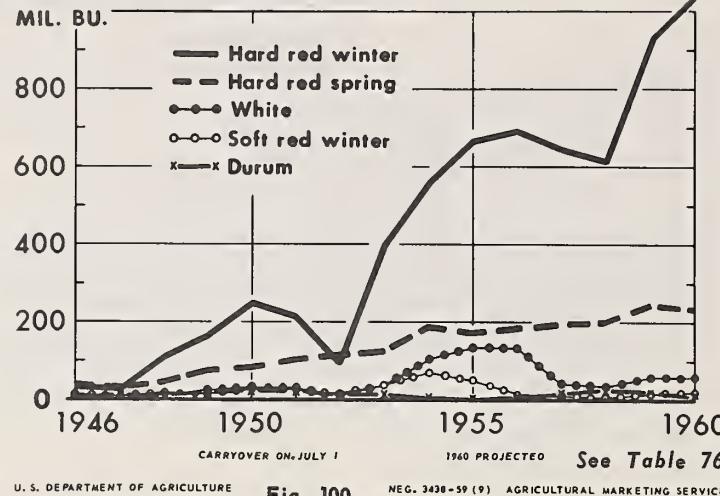
See Table 74

Wheat Carryover Next July 1 to Set New Record

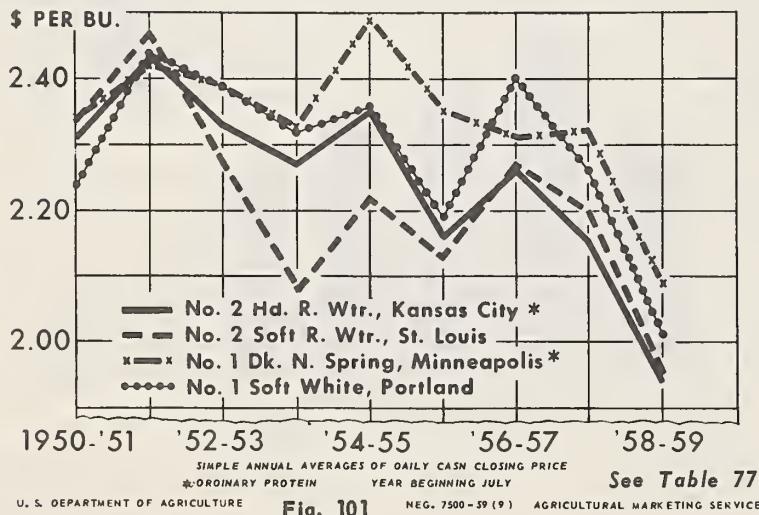
Wheat Supply for 1959-60 Again Exceeds Probable Use



Carryover of Hard Red Winter Wheat Up Sharply



Market Prices of Wheat by Classes

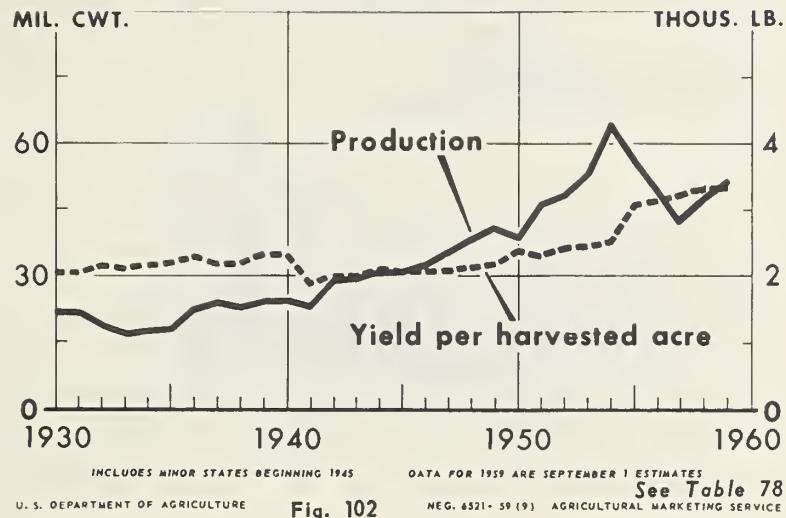


The carryover of wheat at the end of the 1959-60 marketing year may rise about 90 million bushels above the 1,277 million on July 1, 1959. A further increase may occur in 1960-61 since yields at the average of recent years probably would again result in the production of more wheat than would likely be used in this country and exported. Carryover stocks of hard red winter wheat, which constitute almost 75 percent of the total, have increased much more than those of the other classes.

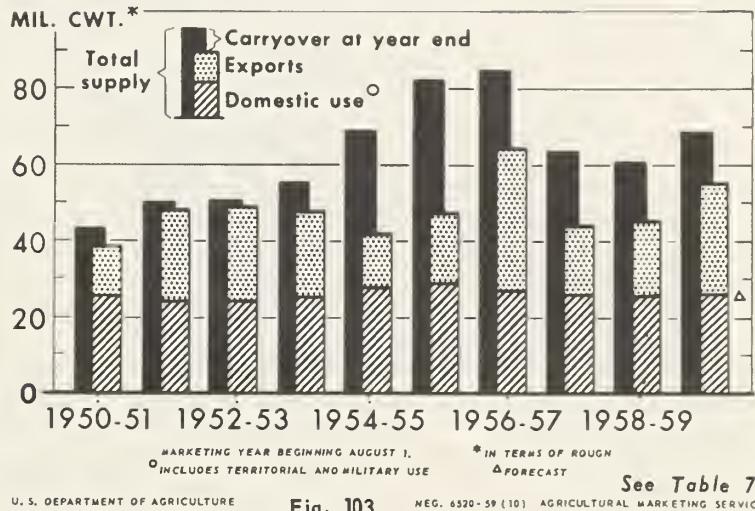
The price of soft red winter wheat usually averages above the price of hard red winter, but large crops of soft red winter resulted in depressed prices of that type in 1952-55. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat at Minneapolis in the past 10 years averaged 9 cents above that of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City. The price of white wheat at Portland was high relative to other markets in 1956 and 1957 as a result of the unusual export demand created largely by the P. L. 480 program at a time when dollar exports to Japan were large.

Further Reduction in Rice Carryover in Prospect

Rice Yields a Record As Production Increases



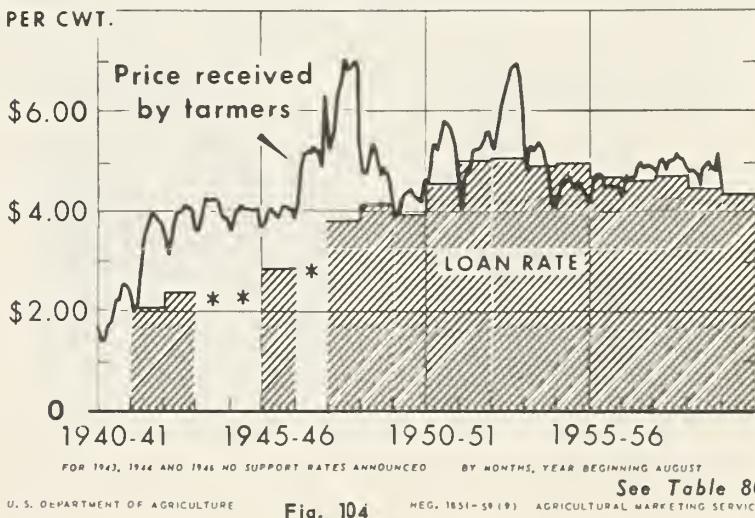
Increased Exports Expected To Reduce Rice Carryover



The 1959-60 supply of rice is larger than that of the preceding two years as record yields and increased acreage boosted the 1959 crop a tenth over 1958 and a fifth over 1957. Use of rice in this country during 1959-60 is expected to slightly exceed that of 1958-59 and a sharp increase in exports is likely. As a result, the carryover at the end of the current marketing year may be down to about 13.0 million cwt. This would be about 17 percent below the 15.7 million on August 1, 1959 and only about a third of the record 34.6 million cwt. in 1956.

Rice prices received by farmers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, have averaged above support levels in all but two years, 1951-52 and 1954-55. In 1958-59, they averaged 33 cents above the national support of \$4.48 per cwt. In 1959-60, they are expected to again be well above the support rate announced at \$4.38 per cwt.

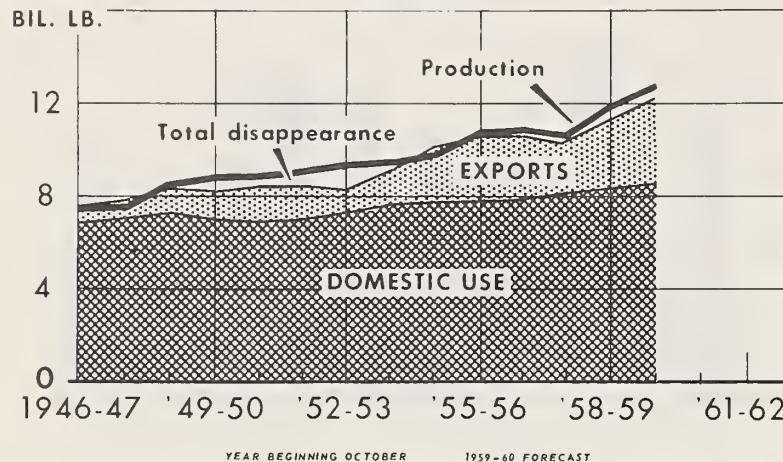
Rice Prices Continue to Average Above Support



See Table 80

Food Fat Production To Set New Record in 1959-60

Exports Take Big Share Of Food Fat Production



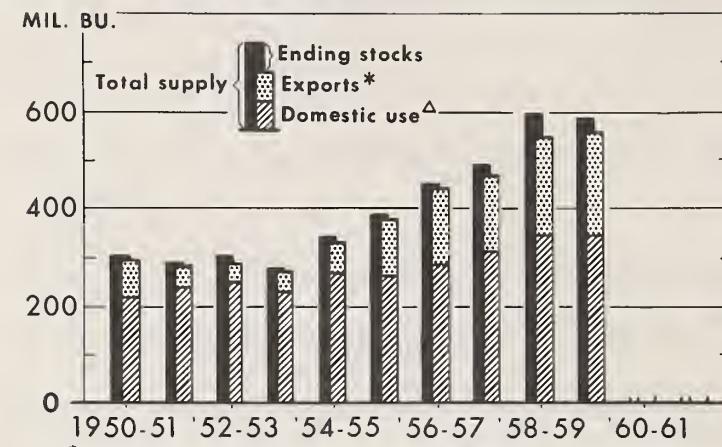
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 105

See Table 81

NEG. 7515-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Over Third of Soybean Crop Goes Abroad



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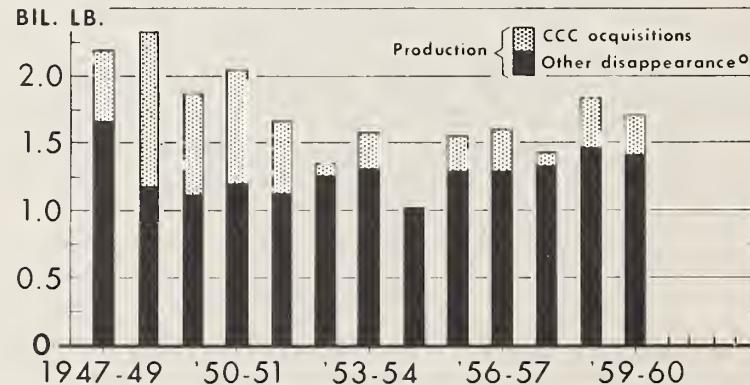
Fig. 106

NEG. 7460-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 82

CCC Again To Acquire Large Part of Peanut Crop

Farmers' Stock Basis



INCLUDES EDIBLE AND FARM USES, CRUSHINGS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS

1959-60 FORECAST

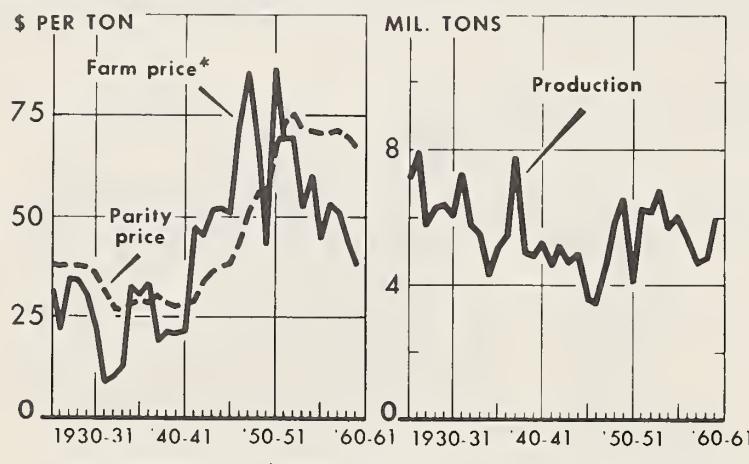
See Table 84

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 108

NEG. 7497-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Cottonseed Output Largest Since 1953



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 107

See Table 83

NEG. 4495-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

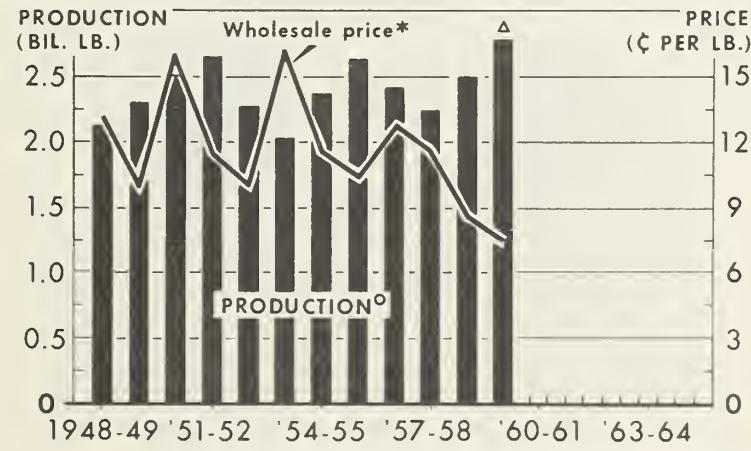
Food Fat Prices Decline as Production Increases

Supplies of food fats in 1959-60 will be about a tenth larger than the year earlier peak. Cottonseed oil will be up about a fourth, and lard around an eighth. Soybean supplies will be nearly as large as last year as the increase in carryover almost offsets the decline in output.

Production of food fats and oils has increased more sharply than domestic use. Although domestic consumption probably will rise in 1959-60, growth in population will account for most of the increase. Supplies available for export will be up sharply from 1958-59.

Exports have become an increasingly important outlet for soybeans, edible oils and lard, accounting for 30 percent of output (oil equivalent) last season. Another banner export year is expected in 1959-60. Major importing areas, such as Western Europe and Japan, will continue to need to import large quantities of edible oils and lard. Heavy outward movement will result from sales for dollars plus another large shipment of edible oils under the P. L. 480 program.

Lard Prices Drop As Output Expands

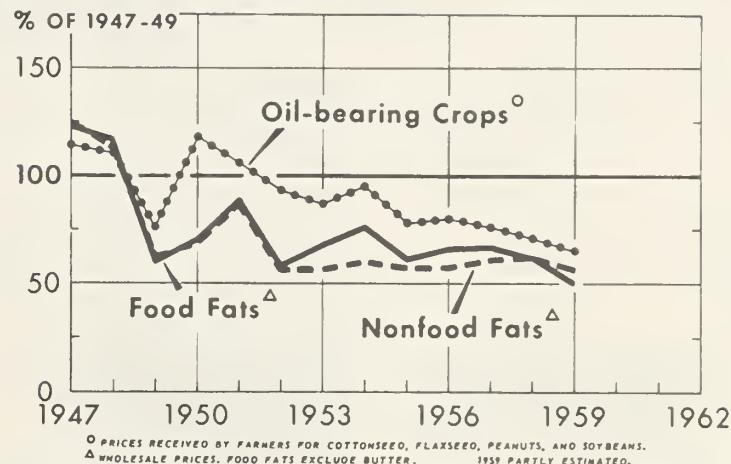


See Table 86
Fig. 110

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 7496-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

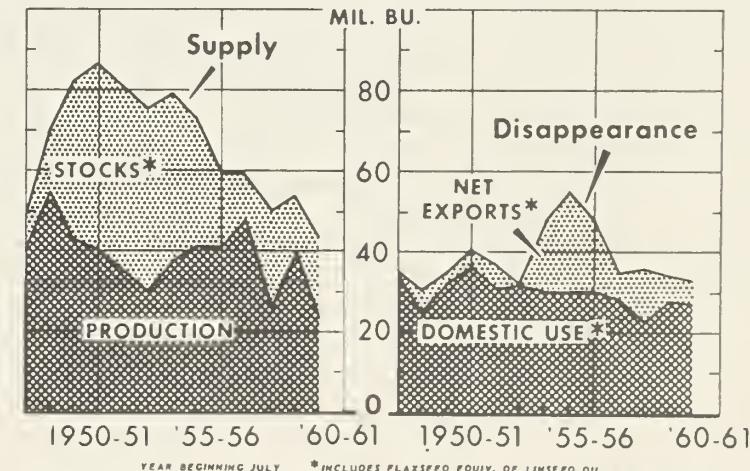
Prices of Oil-Bearing Crops on Downtrend



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Fig. 109 NEG. 7450-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 85

1959-60 Flaxseed Supply Tight as Output Drops

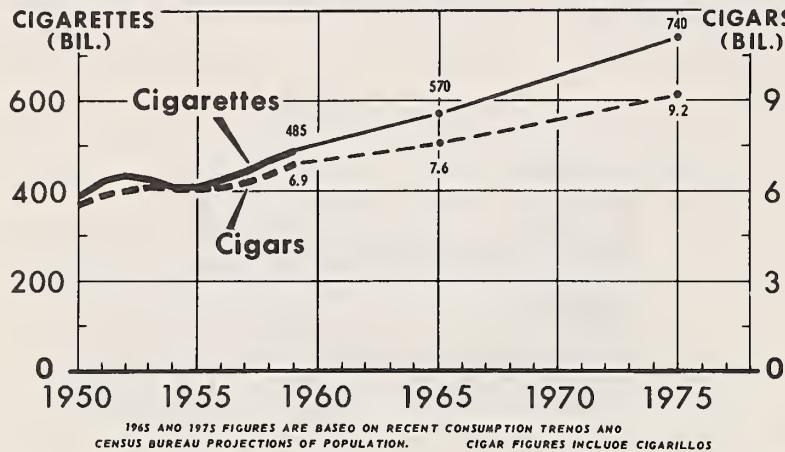


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Fig. 111 NEG. 853-59 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 87

Cigarette Output a Record; Cigars at 36-year High

Substantial Gains Projected For Cigarettes and Cigars



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **Fig. 112** NEG. 7455-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

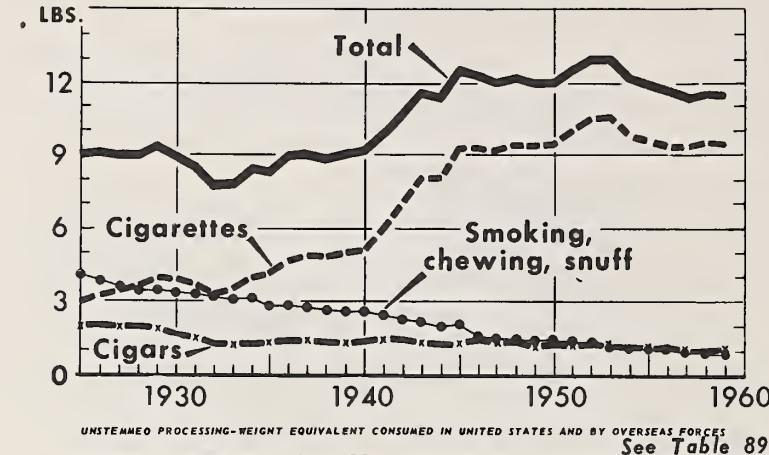
Cigarette output in 1959 is setting a new record and cigar and cigarillo output is at a 36-year high. U. S. smokers smoke 96 percent of the cigarettes produced and nearly all of the cigars. The unstemmed tobacco equivalent consumed per person 15 years and over is about the same as in 1958. The increased number of cigarettes and cigars smoked per person in recent years failed to change this figure much because manufacturers utilized less leaf per unit of output than in earlier years.

If smoking trends of recent years continue, and the population of smoking age increases as expected, cigarette output may rise 18 percent by 1965 and 53 percent by 1975; output of cigars and cigarillos may increase 10 percent by 1965 and 33 percent by 1975.

From 1949-53 to 1957-58, average yearly exports of U. S. flue-cured tobacco increased only 4 percent, while those from other Free World exporters jumped about 54 percent. Exports of oriental tobacco types rose about 43 percent. The U. S. accounted for 39 percent of total Free World tobacco exports in 1949-53, compared with 33 percent in 1957-58.

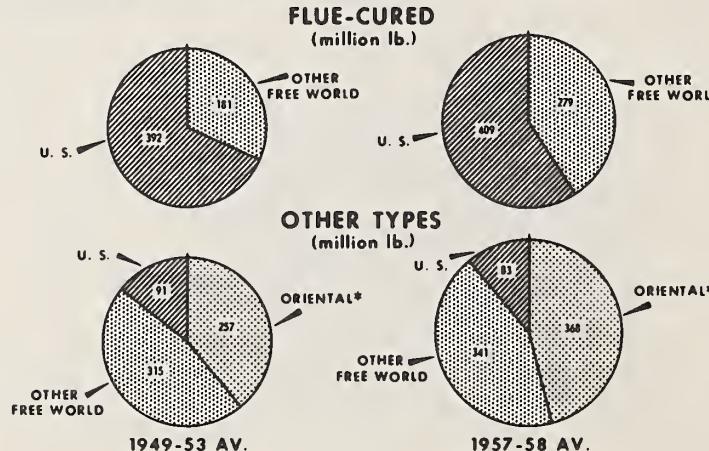
Use of Tobacco Leaf Per Person In 1959 About Same as in 1958

Per Capita, 15 Years Old and Over



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **Fig. 113** NEG. 1122A-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

U. S. Leaf Exports Change Little, Foreign Exports Up



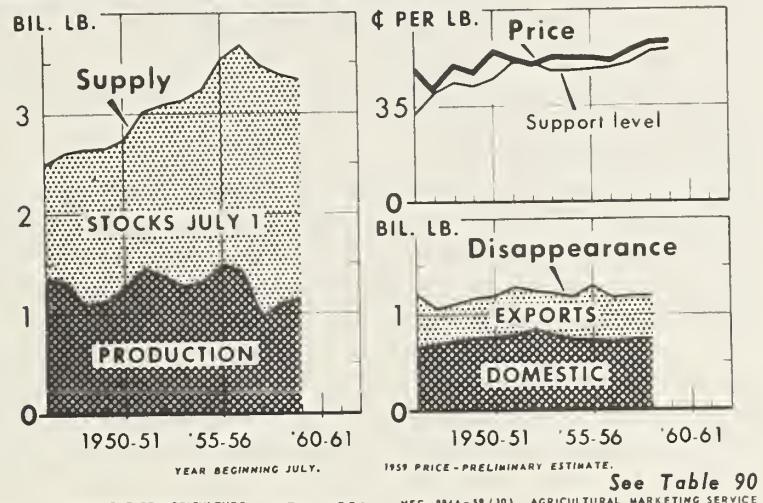
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 114

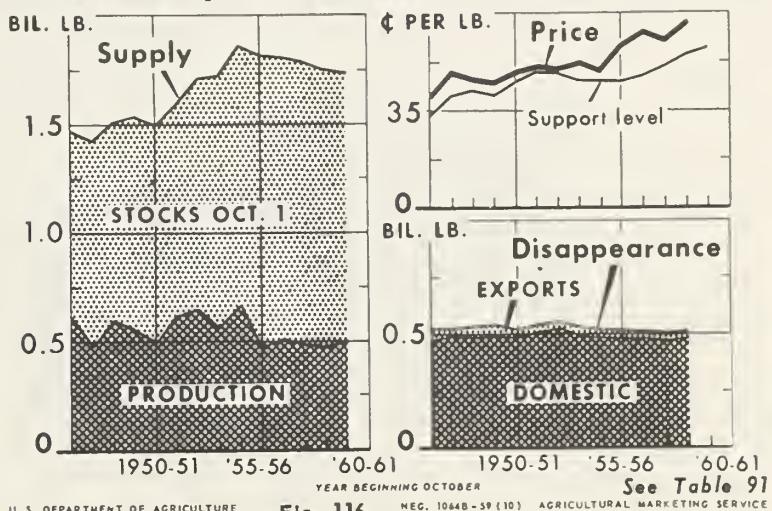
NEG. 7490-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Tobacco Supplies Down Slightly from 1958-59

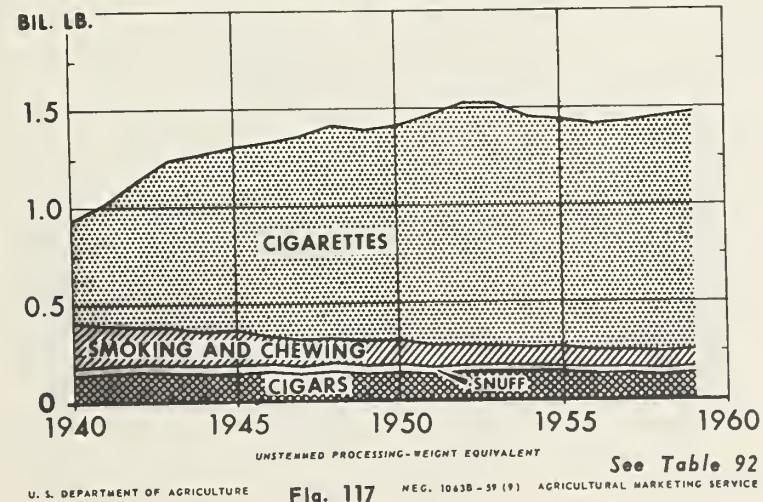
Flue-cured Crop Tops 1958, Prices Higher in Most Belts



Burley Crop Above 1958 But Carryover Declines



Cigarettes Take Four-Fifths of Tobacco Used in Manufacturing



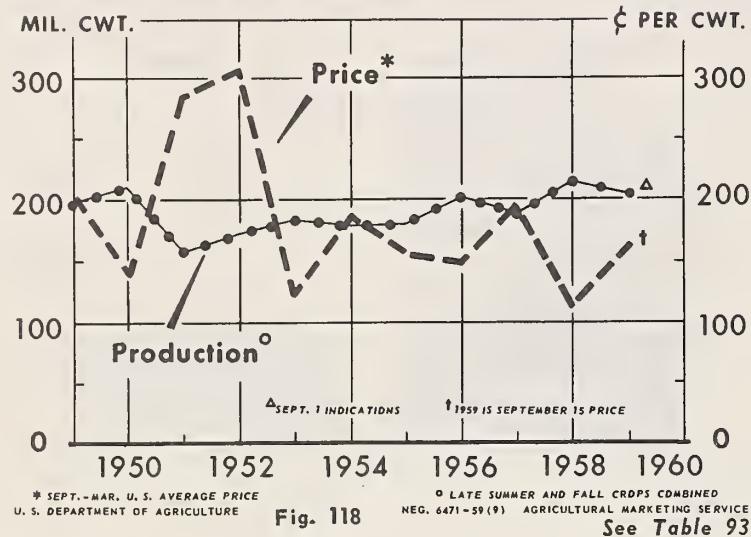
The 1959 flue-cured crop is estimated at about 5 percent larger than last year's crop, but the third smallest since 1949. Carryover at the start of the 1959-60 marketing year was 4 percent below a year earlier. The 1959-60 total supply of flue-cured is about 1 percent below 1958-59 and 9 percent below the peak level of 1956-57. The overall average price for this year's crop may slightly exceed last year's record high.

The 1959 burley crop is estimated at about 7 percent more than last year's relatively small crop. However, carryover at the start of the 1959-60 marketing year declined from a year earlier and the 1959-60 total supply is estimated to be a little smaller than for 1958-59. Burley supplies have declined gradually from the record high of 1954-55.

The unstemmed leaf equivalent of the tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes and cigars in 1959 is estimated to be a little more than in 1958. The quantity of leaf absorbed showed a much smaller percentage increase than the numbers of cigarettes and cigars.

Potato Supply Declines, Dry Beans Slightly Larger

Potato Prices Increase As Production Declines

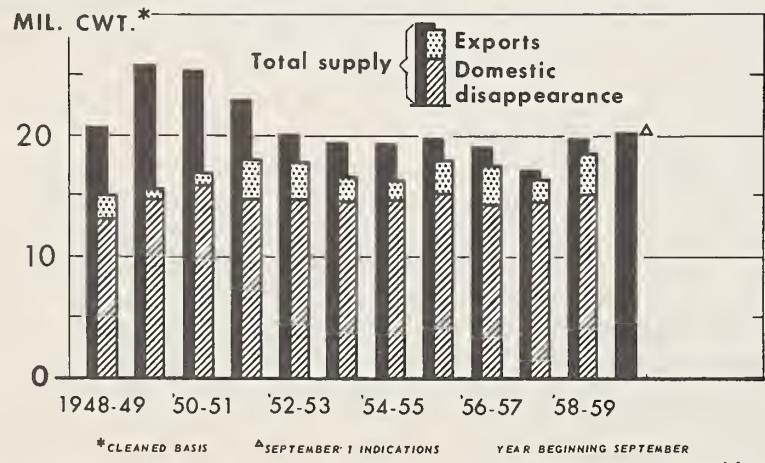


Production of late summer and fall potatoes was moderately smaller than in 1958 and prices are much above the low levels of a year earlier. Supplies still are larger than needed for normal trade channels. However, most of the excess is in States operating under Federal marketing agreements and orders which enable the industry to control to some extent, through grade and size restrictions, movement into trade channels.

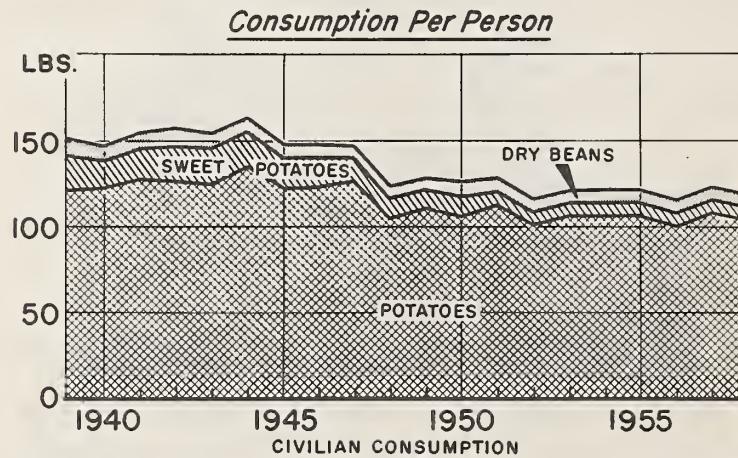
Supplies of dry beans also are large. Total domestic use probably will be larger than last year, but exports may be below the high level of last season. Because of a surplus of white beans and considerably lower support rates for all classes, overall prices to farmers this season are expected to average materially below those of last season.

The downtrend in potato consumption per person has been greatly slowed, and perhaps halted, by increased processing, better quality control and better merchandising of both fresh and processed items. The decline in consumption rates for sweetpotatoes and dry beans also has slowed. Use per person for all three is well below prewar levels.

Supply of Dry Beans Largest Since 1952-53



Decline in Consumption Of These Products Slows



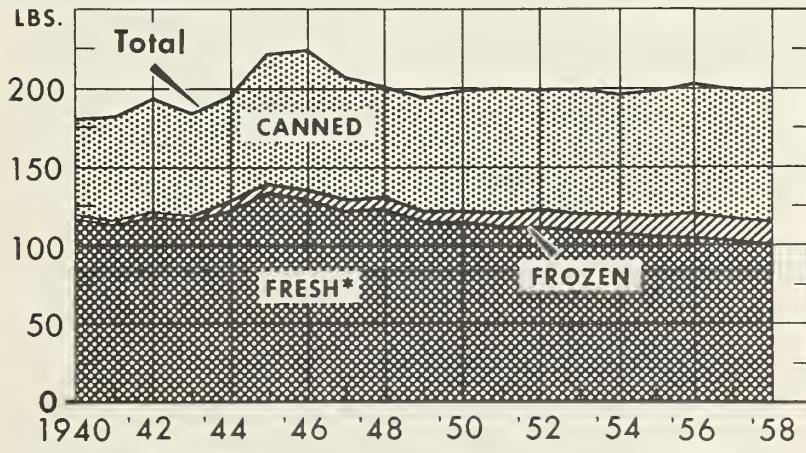
Production and Use of Processing Vegetables Continues Upward

Total annual production of vegetables has increased from about 13 million tons to almost 20 million in the last 2 decades. The tonnage for processing has doubled while that for fresh market has risen a fourth.

Along with the sharp increase in production for processing, use of canned and frozen vegetables per person has increased substantially. This has been accompanied by a material decline in use of fresh vegetables. Total consumption per person since 1950 has been fairly stable at around 200 pounds (fresh equivalent), somewhat below the record highs generated by the war but well above prewar levels. With the prospect of continued advancement in processing technology and greater emphasis on convenience foods, processing is likely to continue to increase in importance.

Due to a sharp increase in acreage in 1959 and record yields, dry peas are in burdensome supply and prices are low. Barring an unexpectedly strong export demand, prices this season are likely to remain at relatively low levels.

Use of Vegetables Per Person Fairly Stable Since 1950



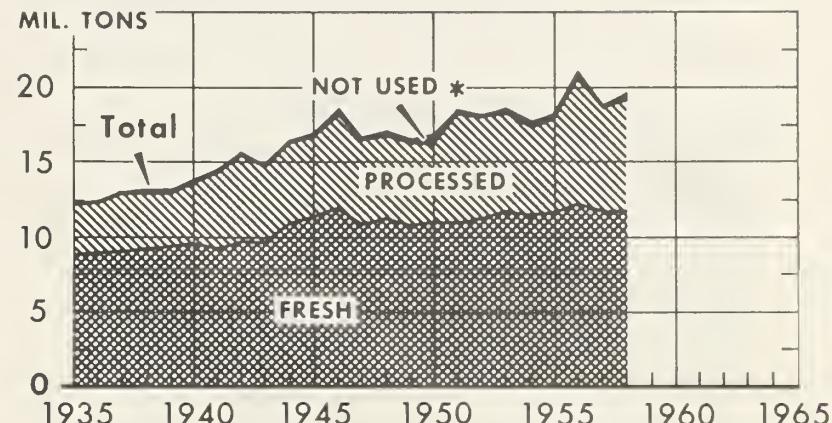
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 122

NEG. 4423-59 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 97

Production of Vegetables for Processing Doubles in 20 Years



* UNHARVESTED ON ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, AND SHRINKAGE AND LOSS OF DRY ONIONS

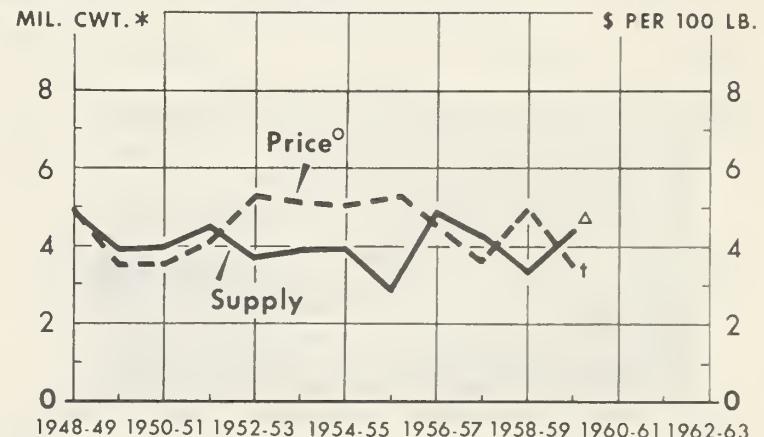
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 121

NEG. 7446-59 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 96

Dry Peas in Burdensome Supply



* CLEARED BASIS.

o SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS.

△ SEPTEMBER 1 INDICATIONS.

YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST.

See Table 98

SEPTEMBER 1 PRICE.

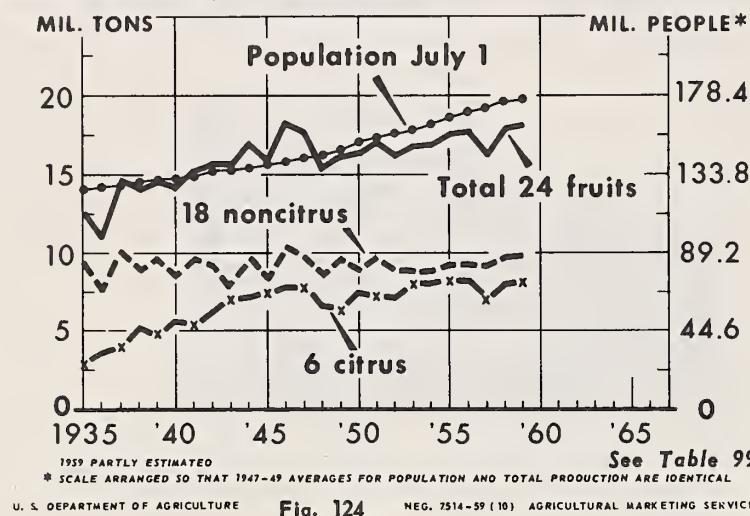
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 123

NEG. 7446-59 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fruit Production Rises Slowly During Postwar Period

Population Up More than Fruit Output since 1947

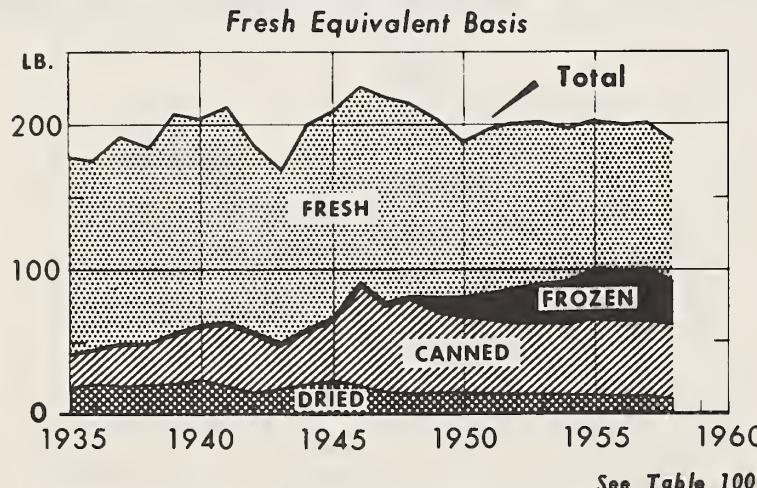


Total production of fruit has trended upward since 1935, mainly because of increases in citrus. Total production of fruit increased at a faster rate than population up to 1947, thereafter at a slower rate. Production of citrus more than kept pace with population, but that of noncitrus lagged behind.

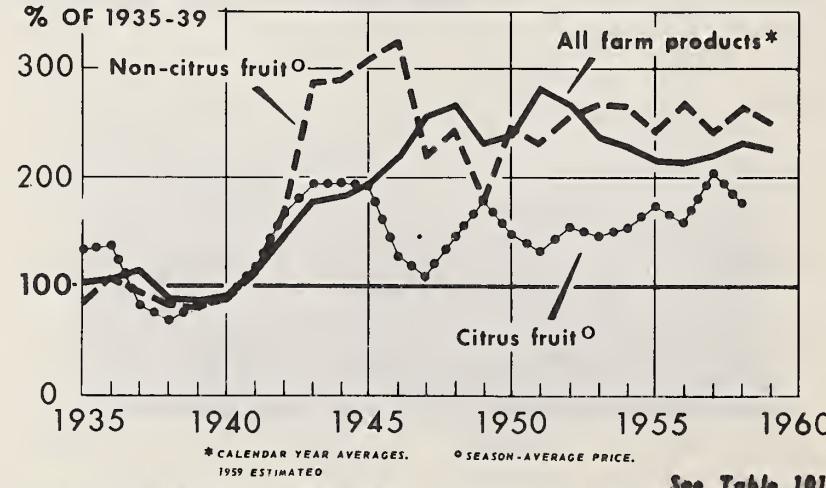
Per capita consumption of all fruits combined, fresh weight basis, trended upward until 1946, then declined to a level of about 200 pounds. But total consumption increased with population. Consumption per capita dipped in 1958 because of reduced citrus production, but is expected to be close to the 200-pound level again in 1959.

Prices for noncitrus fruits, for which the level of production has not changed greatly since 1935-39, have increased more than those for citrus, for which production has doubled. In recent years, noncitrus prices have been somewhat above prices for all farm products while prices for citrus have been somewhat below.

Use of Processed Fruit Per Person Continues to Increase



Citrus Fruit Price Level Below that for Other Fruits



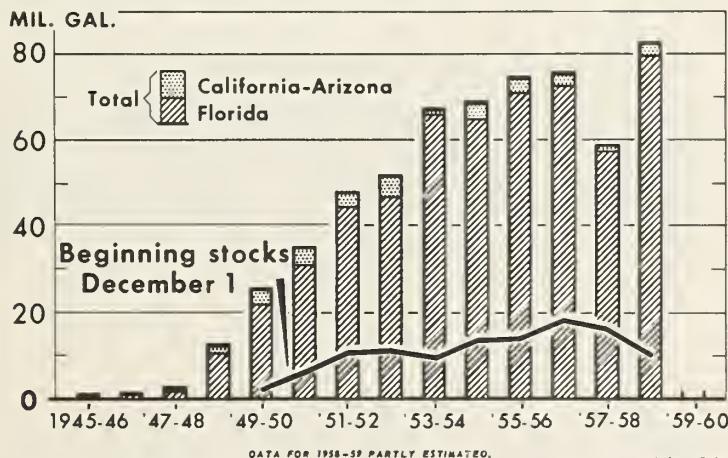
Growing Share of Fruit Crop Is Being Processed

Although production of citrus fruit increased sharply from 1935 to 1946, it has since increased less rapidly. Meanwhile, production of noncitrus fruit has held to a level somewhat above the top in citrus. Use for processing, especially of citrus, continues to gain.

Production of frozen orange concentrate, which was down in 1957-58 because of a reduced crop of oranges in Florida, resumed trending upward in 1958-59 to set a new record of more than 80 million gallons. With more than 60 percent of the 1958-59 Florida crop used for this purpose, this State as usual accounted for most of the pack. Season-beginning stocks in cold storage on December 1 were down sharply in 1958 as a result of the relatively light 1957-58 pack. They are expected to be up again in 1959.

Total production of the four major tree nuts--walnuts, pecans, almonds and filberts--has about doubled since the mid-1930's. Walnuts and pecans usually lead in annual production, but in 1959, the record almond crop took first place. In recent years, these four tree nuts have comprised about half of the U. S. supply, and imports such as cashews and Brazil nuts the rest.

Frozen Orange Concentrate Pack a Record in 1958-59

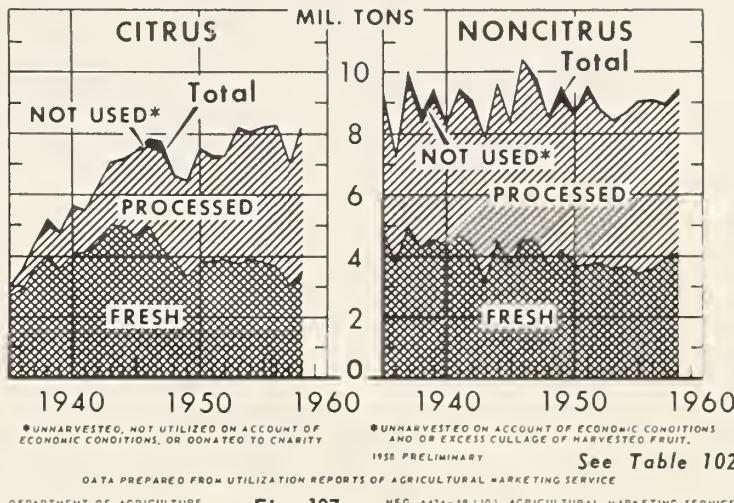


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 128

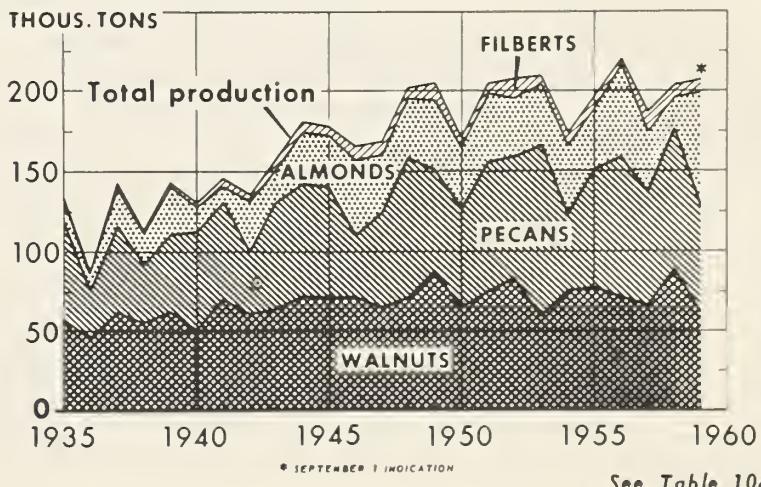
HEG. 7432-59 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Less than Half of Fruit Crop Used in Fresh Form



See Table 102

Output of 4 Major Tree Nuts Rising



See Table 104

DATA FOR THE CHARTS

Table 1. Index numbers of output, inputs, and productivity, United States agriculture, 1910-58

Year	Farm output			Production inputs 1/			Productivity 2/			Year	Farm output			Production inputs 1/			Productivity 2/		
				1/	2/		1/	2/			1/	2/		1/	2/		1/	2/	
1910	61	82	74				1935			1935	72	88	82						
1911	59	84	70				1936			1936	65	89	73						
1912	66	86	77				1937			1937	82	94	87						
1913	60	86	70				1938			1938	79	91	87						
1914	66	89	74				1939			1939	79	94	84						
1915	68	88	77																
1916	62	89	70				1940			1940	82	97	85						
1917	65	89	73				1941			1941	85	97	88						
1918	66	91	73				1942			1942	96	101	95						
1919	66	91	73				1943			1943	94	101	93						
							1944			1944	97	101	96						
1920	70	93	75				1945			1945	95	99	96						
1921	62	90	69				1946			1946	98	99	99						
1922	68	92	74				1947			1947	95	99	96						
1923	69	92	75				1948			1948	104	100	104						
1924	68	94	72				1949			1949	101	101	100						
1925	70	95	74																
1926	73	97	75				1950			1950	101	101	100						
1927	72	95	76				1951			1951	104	104	100						
1928	75	97	77				1952			1952	108	104	104						
1929	74	98	76				1953			1953	109	103	106						
							1954			1954	109	102	107						
1930	72	97	74				1955			1955	113	102	111						
1931	79	96	82				1956			1956	114	102	112						
1932	76	93	82				1957			1957	114	100	114						
1933	70	91	77				1958			1958	124	101	123						
1934	60	86	70																

1/ Combined volume of farm labor; land and service buildings; machinery and equipment; fertilizer and lime; purchases of feed, seed, and livestock; and miscellaneous production items, in terms of constant dollars.

2/ Output per unit of production inputs.

Table 2. Livestock production per unit of feed consumed, by classes of livestock, United States, 1947-58

Feeding year	Livestock production per unit of feed consumed 1/			
	Milk cows	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Broilers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1947	99	100	104	94
1948	101	97	99	99
1949	100	102	98	106
1950	100	100	99	108
1951	100	100	96	111
1952	105	106	108	113
1953	106	109	95	116
1954	105	106	103	119
1955	107	106	98	128
1956	105	97	96	130
1957	97	95	91	138
1958 2/	100	93	91	134

1/ 1947-49=100.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 3. Man-hours of labor used for farm work, United States, 1920-59

Year	Man-hours		Year	Man-hours		Year	Man-hours	
	Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions		Millions	Millions
1920	23,995		1935	21,052		1950	15,137	
1921	22,135		1936	20,440		1951	15,170	
1922	22,900		1937	22,097		1952	14,425	
1923	23,061		1938	20,577		1953	13,897	
1924	23,323		1939	20,675		1954	13,107	
1925	23,600		1940	20,467		1955	12,751	
1926	23,878		1941	20,943		1956	12,132	
1927	22,948		1942	20,581		1957	11,379	
1928	23,356		1943	20,298		1958 1/	11,103	
1929	23,158		1944	20,164		1959 1/	11,117	

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4. Marketing spread and farm value for market basket of farm foods and farmer's share of consumer's dollar spent for these foods, United States, 1947-59 1/

Year	Marketing spread		Farm value		Farmer's share of consumer's dollar		Year	Marketing spread		Farm value		Farmer's share of consumer's food dollar		
	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100		1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	
1947	94	100	51	1955	121	85	1950	94	100	47	1957	128	86	40
1948	102	107	51	1956	123	84	1951	107	107	47	1958	134	92	40
1949	104	93	47	1957	128	86	1952	116	103	47	1959	135	85	38
1950	103	93	47	1959 2/	135	85	1953	111	107	49	1960	144	96	40
1951	111	107	49				1954	119	90	43				
1952	116	103	47											
1953	118	96	44											
1954	119	90	43											

1/ Data are for average quantities of farm food products purchased by urban families in 1952.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 5. Retail cost, farm value, and farm-retail spread for selected commodity groups and the market basket, 1947-59 1/

Commodity group	Retail cost		Farm value		Farm-retail spread	
	1947-49	1959 2/	1947-49	1959 2/	1947-49	1959 2/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Market basket	940	1,035	466	395	474	640
Meat products	256	278	171	146	85	132
Dairy products	169	195	91	87	78	108
Poultry and eggs	117	87	81	51	36	36
Bakery and cereal products	122	161	35	28	87	133
Fruits and vegetables	185	228	61	65	124	163
Other	91	86	27	18	64	68

1/ For average quantities of farm foods purchased by urban families in 1952.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 8. Volume of domestic farm food products marketed and unit marketing charges, United States, 1947-59

Year	Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)					
	Volume marketed 1/		Unit marketing charges 2/		Year	
	101	74	102	104	1955	121
1947	101	74	102	104	1955	121
1948	78	102	105	106	1956	123
1949	101	104	105	107	1957	126
					1958	127
1950	104	103	108	116	1959 3/	131
1951	104	111	108	116		135
1952	108	116	111	116		
1953	113	118	113	118		
1954	116	119	116	119		

1/ Food purchased by civilian consumers.

2/ Calculated from the spread between retail cost of a fixed quantity of food and payments to farmers for equivalent products.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 6. Consumer price index, food at home price index, and farm food price index, 1947-59

Year	Food products			Food products			
	Consumer price index	Retail prices		Year	Consumer price index		
		1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100		1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	
		1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100		1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100	
1947	95.5	95.9	100.1	1955	114.5	109.7	84.7
1948	102.8	104.1	106.6	1956	116.2	110.2	83.7
1949	101.8	100.0	93.3	1957	120.2	113.8	86.2
				1958	123.5	118.8	91.7
1950	102.8	101.2	92.7	1959			
1951	111.0	112.6	106.6	1960	124.2	116.1	86.4
1952	113.5	114.6	103.4				
1953	114.4	112.5	95.6				
1954	114.8	111.9	90.4				

1/ Food at home, consumer price index, BLS.

2/ Farm value, market basket of farm foods, AMS.

3/ 8-months average.

Table 7. The total marketing bill, farm value, and consumer expenditures for domestic farm food products bought by civilians, United States, 1947-59

Year	Total marketing bill 1/	Farm value	Civilian expenditures for farm foods		Total marketing bill 1/	Farm value	Civilian expenditures for farm foods	
			Billion dollars	Billion dollars			Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1947	20.7	18.7	30.4	1955	32.2	18.3	50.5	
1948	22.9	19.3	42.2	1956	34.0	18.7	52.7	
1949	23.9	16.9	40.0	1957	35.6	19.5	55.1	
1947-49 average				1958	36.9	20.8	57.7	
	22.5	18.3	40.8		38.4	19.8	58.2	
1950	23.9	17.6	41.5					
1951	26.4	20.0	46.4					
1952	28.3	19.9	46.2					
1953	29.3	19.0	46.3					
1954	30.4	18.4	46.8					

1/ Difference between civilian expenditures and farm value.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 9. Labor, transportation, corporate profits and other costs for marketing farm food products, United States, 1947-58 1/

Year	Labor 2/	Rail and truck transportation	Corporate profits 4/		Other 5/	Total marketing bill
			Before taxes	After taxes		
			Billion dollars	Billion dollars		
1947	9.7	2.0	1.5	1.0	7.5	20.7
1948	10.8	2.2	1.3	.8	8.6	22.9
1949	11.3	2.3	1.3	.7	9.0	23.9
1947-49 average	10.6	2.2	1.4	.8	9.3	22.5
1950	11.9	2.6	1.6	.9	7.8	23.9
1951	12.7	2.6	1.3	.6	9.8	26.4
1952	13.5	3.0	1.4	.6	10.4	26.3
1953	14.3	3.2	1.5	.7	10.3	29.3
1954	15.0	3.4	1.5	.7	10.5	30.4
1955	15.5	3.2	1.8	.9	11.7	32.2
1956	16.3	3.5	1.8	.9	12.4	34.0
1957	17.0	3.6	1.9	.9	13.1	35.6
1958 6/	17.5	4.0	2.1	1.0	13.3	36.9

1/ Relate only to domestic farm foods bought by civilian consumers and not to that sold to the Armed Forces or exported.

2/ Does not include the cost of labor employed in intercity for-hire transportation because payments made for transportation also are compared with the total marketing bill.

3/ Does not include local hauling; charges for intercity transportation by water and air are a part of the "other" or residual component of the marketing bill.

4/ Does not include profits of unincorporated firms or firms engaged in intercity transportation.

5/ Includes other costs such as fuel, electric power, containers, packaging materials, air and water transportation, interest on borrowed capital, taxes other than those on income, and noncorporate profits.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 10. Factory production and marketings of farm food, 1947-59

Year	Factory output 1/	Marketings	Year	Factory output 1/	Marketings
	1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100		1947-49 = 100	1947-49 = 100
1947	101	102	1955	119	114
1948	98	98	1956	126	121
1949	101	100	1957	126	118
1950	104	101	1958 2/	128	123
1951	106	103		133	123
1952	109	106			
1953	113	109			
1954	114	111			

1/ Measures physical output of manufacturing establishments processing domestically produced farm food products. Output includes factory byproducts as well as foods. In general, the scope of the index is the same as that of the Census of Manufactures.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 12. Food expenditures, United States, 1947-59

Year	Food expenditures		Year	Food expenditures	
	Excluding alcoholic beverages	As a percentage of disposable income		Excluding alcoholic beverages	As a percentage of disposable income
	Million dollars	Percent		Million dollars	Percent
1947	45,785	26.9	1955	59,242	21.6
1948	48,161	25.4	1956	62,244	21.2
1949	46,432	24.5	1957	65,188	21.2
1950	47,448	22.8	1958	67,394	21.3
1951	53,447	23.5	1959 1/	69,867	20.8
1952	53,839	23.4			
1953	56,631	22.4			
1954	57,713	22.5			

1/ Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce.

Table 11. Disposable income and population, United States, 1947-59 and projection to 1970

Year	Total disposable income		Per capita disposable income		Population	
	1958 prices 1/	Index	1958 prices 1/	Index	July 1	Index
	(1947-49=100)		(1947-49=100)		(1947-49=100)	
	Billion dollars	Dollars		Million		
1947	220.1	97.4	1,527	99.2	144.1	98.3
1948	227.5	100.7	1,552	100.8	146.6	100.0
1949	230.2	101.9	1,542	100.1	149.2	101.8
1950	249.6	110.5	1,645	106.8	151.7	103.5
1951	253.0	112.0	1,640	106.5	154.4	105.3
1952	259.8	115.0	1,654	107.4	157.0	107.1
1953	272.7	120.7	1,708	110.9	159.6	108.9
1954	276.7	122.5	1,701	110.5	162.4	110.8
1955	296.1	131.1	1,792	116.4	165.3	112.8
1956	311.3	137.8	1,851	120.2	168.2	114.7
1957	316.4	140.1	1,848	120.0	171.2	116.8
1958	316.5	140.1	1,818	118.1	174.1	118.8
1959	2/334.7	148.2	2/1,890	122.7	177.1	120.8
Projection						
1970 3/	485.0	214.7	2,268	147.3	213.8	145.8

1/ Dollar estimates in current prices divided by consumer price index on a 1958 base.

2/ 1959 estimated.

3/ 1970 projected.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce.

Table 13. Per capita civilian food consumption, United States, 1947-59 1/

Year	(Indexes: 1947-49=100)			Year	(Indexes: 1947-49=100)		
	Fruits and vegetables	Livestock products	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and cereals		Fruits and vegetables	Livestock products	Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, and cereals
1947	102	103	103	1955	98	105	89
1948	100	98	98	1956	98	107	89
1949	98	99	99	1957	98	105	89
				1958	96	104	89
				1959	98	106	89
1950	96	100	97				
1951	96	98	99				
1952	98	101	95				
1953	98	103	95				
1954	96	103	93				

1/ Detailed subindexes are given in the Supplement for 1956 to Consumption of Food in the United States. Data on per capita consumption of individual foods are combined using 1947-49 average retail prices as weights.

Table 14. Cotton, wool and tobacco: Per capita consumption, United States, 1947-59

Year	Per capita consumption			Index (1947-49=100)		
	Cotton	Wool	Tobacco	Cotton	Wool	Tobacco
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds			
1947	32.4	4.8	11.95	109.8	111.6	99.6
1948	30.4	4.7	12.12	103.1	109.3	101.0
1949	25.7	3.4	11.93	87.1	79.1	99.4
1950	30.9	4.2	11.96	104.7	97.7	99.7
1951	31.5	3.1	12.48	106.8	72.1	104.0
1952	28.5	3.0	12.92	96.6	69.8	107.7
1953	27.9	3.1	12.90	94.6	72.1	107.5
1954	25.4	2.4	12.11	86.1	55.8	100.9
1955	26.5	2.5	11.92	89.8	58.1	99.3
1956	25.9	2.6	11.47	87.8	60.5	95.6
1957	23.7	2.2	11.41	80.3	51.2	95.1
1958	22.2	1.9	11.53	75.3	44.2	96.1
1959 1/	25.0	2.4	11.51	84.7	55.8	95.9

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from the Cotton Situation and Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 16. Indexes of industrial production and automobile output, United States, 1947-59

Year	Index numbers 1947-49=100)				
	Total	Automobile	Year		
	industrial production	output			
1947	100	85	1955	139	190
1948	104	93	1956	143	138
1949	97	122	1957	143	146
1950	112	159	1958	134	101
1951	120	127	1959 1/	149	145
1952	124	103			
1953	134	146			
1954	125	131			

1/ January-August average.

Data published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Table 15. Plant and equipment spending, United States, by quarters, 1948-59

Year	(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)			
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1948	22.35	21.80	21.94	22.26
1949	21.07	19.68	18.86	17.81
1950	18.42	19.23	21.04	23.30
1951	23.74	25.47	26.49	26.56
1952	27.06	26.57	25.65	26.72
1953	27.84	28.10	28.82	28.53
1954	27.46	26.92	26.84	26.18
1955	25.65	27.19	29.65	31.45
1956	32.82	34.49	35.87	36.46
1957	36.89	37.03	37.75	36.23
1958	32.41	30.32	29.61	29.97
1959	30.62	32.51	1/34.29	1/35.34

1/ Estimates based on anticipated capital expenditures as reported by business in late July and August 1959.

Securities and Exchange Commission and Department of Commerce.

Table 17. Index numbers of farm output and population, United States, 1950-59

Year	(1950=100)	
	Population	Farm output
1950	100	100
1951	102	103
1952	103	107
1953	105	108
1954	107	108
1955	109	112
1956	111	113
1957	113	113
1958	115	123
1959	117	123

Table 18. Price support holdings, owned under loan and purchase agreements, United States, by quarters, June 1948 to June 1959

Date	Wheat	Corn	Cotton	Dairy products	Other commodities	Total obligations
	Million dollars	Million dollars				
1948						
June 30:	8	1	5	0	280	294
Sept. 30:	170	0	51	0	331	552
Dec. 31:	692	130	628	0	713	2,163
1949						
Mar. 31:	721	410	680	0	785	2,596
June 30:	569	762	609	14	694	2,688
Sept. 30:	716	587	520	67	804	2,694
Dec. 31:	1,016	611	931	98	910	3,566
1950						
Mar. 31:	1,045	1,086	961	106	1,038	4,236
June 30:	820	1,078	717	180	908	3,703
Sept. 30:	882	880	162	205	778	2,907
Dec. 31:	1,005	867	21	130	837	2,860
1951						
Mar. 31:	848	881	34	19	719	2,501
June 30:	505	827	19	5	505	1,861
Sept. 30:	602	748	36	7	477	1,870
Dec. 31:	679	667	86	8	619	2,059
1952						
Mar. 31:	531	650	62	4	626	1,873
June 30:	411	557	55	5	503	1,531
Sept. 30:	955	485	43	6	512	2,001
Dec. 31:	1,093	593	194	9	720	2,609
1953						
Mar. 31:	1,262	848	368	153	903	3,534
June 30:	1,284	1,007	372	303	840	3,806
Sept. 30:	1,066	1,322	408	395	1,065	4,256
Dec. 31:	2,110	972	1,293	391	1,107	5,873
1954						
Mar. 31:	2,321	1,331	1,387	596	1,105	6,740
June 30:	2,169	1,397	1,239	568	909	6,282
Sept. 30:	2,567	1,151	1,270	579	893	6,460
Dec. 31:	2,767	1,239	1,458	515	1,218	7,197
1955						
Mar. 31:	2,705	1,436	1,475	436	1,420	7,472
June 30:	2,586	1,550	1,419	352	1,274	7,181
Sept. 30:	2,746	1,426	1,514	365	1,288	7,339
Dec. 31:	2,864	1,584	2,330	281	1,631	8,690
1956						
Mar. 31:	2,910	1,943	2,276	210	1,613	8,952
June 30:	2,626	2,000	2,228	173	1,330	8,357
Sept. 30:	2,778	1,887	1,698	171	1,365	7,899
Dec. 31:	2,698	2,049	1,724	111	1,641	8,223
1957						
Mar. 31:	2,505	2,330	1,747	118	1,662	8,362
June 30:	2,288	2,295	1,469	165	1,229	7,446
Sept. 30:	2,430	2,147	865	190	1,224	6,856
Dec. 31:	2,504	2,175	912	166	1,455	7,212
1958						
Mar. 31:	2,515	2,404	678	147	1,785	7,529
June 30:	2,368	2,427	546	146	1,601	7,088
Sept. 30:	2,959	2,285	511	119	1,627	7,501
Dec. 31:	3,069	2,354	1,108	62	2,148	8,741
1959						
Mar. 31:	3,164	2,532	1,313	47	2,111	9,167
June 30:	3,083	2,419	1,219	72	1,900	8,693

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 19. Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1959

Year	Index numbers (1910-14=100)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1947	256	260	279	273	267	265	271	274	286	287	289	304	276
1948	310	283	286	292	290	294	297	290	289	274	269	268	281
1949	267	257	262	258	255	249	244	243	248	242	237	237	250
1950	235	239	241	245	250	249	261	267	274	268	276	289	258
1951	301	313	311	312	306	300	294	291	292	297	303	306	302
1952	299	293	291	292	291	290	292	294	288	280	275	267	288
1953	266	261	261	257	259	251	254	251	253	246	246	250	255
1954	254	254	252	253	252	244	243	246	242	237	237	234	246
1955	238	240	241	236	235	232	229	231	227	222	219	232	
1956	222	222	224	229	235	238	237	234	233	230	229	230	
1957	231	229	230	232	233	239	242	240	236	235	237	235	
1958	241	245	257	256	256	250	248	255	249	247	244	250	
1959	245	243	244	245	245	242	240	239	239	239	239	239	

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 20. Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1959

Year	Index numbers (1910-14=100)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1947	227	229	234	237	237	238	240	242	245	247	249	253	240
1948	262	257	258	261	262	263	261	260	258	257	257	260	
1949	256	253	256	255	254	253	251	249	249	247	246	247	251
1950	249	249	250	251	254	255	257	258	261	262	264	266	256
1951	273	277	281	284	284	283	283	284	285	285	285	282	
1952	288	289	289	290	288	287	288	286	283	282	281	281	
1953	282	280	279	278	274	278	276	277	275	274	275	277	
1954	278	278	279	279	280	278	276	277	277	276	276	275	
1955	278	278	279	278	277	277	275	274	273	274	274	272	
1956	274	274	275	277	278	278	278	279	280	280	281	281	
1957	284	285	286	287	286	286	286	286	286	287	287	286	
1958	290	291	293	294	295	294	293	293	294	294	294	295	
1959	298	297	298	299	299	298	298	297	297	297	297	297	

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 21. Gross farm income, net income, and productio expenses of farm operators, United States, 1950-59 1/

Year	Realized net income from agriculture				Realized non-money income
	Realized gross farm income	Production expenses	Amount	Percent of realized gross income	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	
1950	32,482	19,297	13,185	40.6	3,687
1951	37,323	22,165	15,158	40.6	4,079
1952	37,016	22,600	14,416	38.9	4,110
1953	35,265	21,366	13,899	39.4	3,926
1954	33,865	21,664	12,201	36.0	3,655
1955	33,332	21,862	11,470	34.4	3,547
1956	34,626	22,594	12,032	34.7	3,509
1957	34,389	23,371	11,018	32.0	3,549
1958	38,291	25,152	13,139	34.3	3,642
1959 2/	37,000	25,800	11,200	30.3	3,550

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; including Government payments.

2/ Based on first three quarters of the year.

Data published periodically in the Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 23. Per capita income of farm and nonfarm population, United States, 1934-58

Year	Average net income per capita of -			
	Farm population		Nonfarm population	
	Agricultural sources	Nonagricultural sources	All sources	All sources
1934	106	59	165	468
1935	182	62	244	517
1936	156	72	228	592
1937	216	80	296	642
1938	165	74	239	589
1939	168	81	249	626
1940	174	88	262	685
1941	246	103	349	823
1942	379	130	509	1,034
1943	497	157	654	1,240
1944	524	172	696	1,328
1945	554	166	720	1,312
1946	644	162	806	1,295
1947	644	181	825	1,394
1948	765	197	962	1,534
1949	567	200	767	1,511
1950	626	212	838	1,585
1951	751	232	983	1,763
1952	711	251	962	1,849
1953	666	265	931	1,902
1954	660	265	925	1,849
1955	610	284	894	1,975
1956	600	301	901	2,073
1957	665	309	974	2,102
1958	768	298	1,066	2,066

Data published currently in the Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 22. Cash receipts from farm marketings, physical volume of farm marketings, and prices received by farmers, United States, 1947-59

Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100)			
	Cash receipts from farm marketings	Volume of farm marketings	Prices received by farmers	
	Real estate	Machinery	Crops	Live-stock
1947	101	99	102	
1948	103	97	106	
1949	95	103	92	
1950	98	100	95	
1951	113	102	111	
1952	112	106	106	
1953	107	111	94	
1954	102	112	91	
1955	101	116	86	
1956	105	121	85	
1957	102	116	87	
1958	115	125	92	
1959 1/	112	126	89	

1/ Based on first three quarters of the year.

Data published currently in the Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 24. Value of physical farm assets, United States, January 1, 1947-59

Year	Value in current dollars					Value in 1947-49 dollars				
	Real estate	Machinery	Crops	Live-stock	Total	Real estate	Machinery	Crops	Live-stock	Total
	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars	Billions of dollars
1947	68.5	5.1	7.1	11.9	92.6	72.4	5.7	8.1	13.7	99.9
1948	73.7	7.0	9.0	13.3	103.0	73.2	6.9	7.0	13.0	100.1
1949	76.6	9.4	8.6	14.4	109.0	74.0	8.6	9.6	12.9	105.1
1950	75.3	11.3	7.6	12.9	107.1	78.8	10.3	9.2	13.1	107.4
1951	86.8	13.0	7.9	17.1	124.8	75.5	11.6	8.5	13.6	109.2
1952	96.0	15.2	8.8	19.5	139.5	76.1	12.5	8.2	14.3	111.1
1953	96.6	15.6	9.0	14.8	136.0	76.8	12.6	8.9	14.5	112.8
1954	94.7	16.3	9.2	11.7	131.9	77.5	13.2	9.9	14.3	114.9
1955	98.8	16.2	9.6	11.2	135.8	78.0	13.2	10.3	14.6	116.1
1956	102.7	16.7	8.3	10.7	138.4	78.4	13.1	10.2	14.8	116.5
1957	109.5	17.1	8.3	11.1	146.0	78.8	12.6	9.7	14.4	115.5
1958	116.3	17.4	7.6	14.1	155.4	79.2	12.3	10.4	14.2	116.1
1959	125.1	18.4	9.4	18.1	171.0	79.4	12.4	12.5	14.8	119.1

Data published in The Balance Sheet of Agriculture.

Table 25. Value of farm real estate per acre, United States, 1947-59 1/

Year	(1947-49 = 100)		
	Index numbers		Year
	Index numbers	Year	
1947	94	1955	133
1948	101	1956	138
1949	105	1957	147
		1958	156
1950	103	1959	168
1951	119		
1952	132		
1953	132		
1954	128		

1/ Farmland and buildings as of March 1.

Table 26. Farm debt, United States, January 1, 1947-59

Year	Total 1/		
	Non-real-estate debt 1/	Real estate debt	Total 1/
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1947	3.5	4.9	8.4
1948	4.1	5.1	9.2
1949	4.9	5.3	10.2
1950	5.2	5.6	10.8
1951	6.2	6.1	12.3
1952	7.3	6.7	14.0
1953	7.6	7.3	14.9
1954	6.9	7.8	14.7
1955	7.3	8.3	15.6
1956	7.9	9.1	17.0
1957	8.0	9.9	17.9
1958	8.5	10.5	19.0
1959	9.5	11.3	20.8

1/ Excluding CCC loans.

Table 27. Value of home furnishings in farm households, United States, 1947-59

Year	(In 1957 dollars)		
	Average value per household		Year
	Year	Average value per household	
	Dollars	Dollars	
1947	1,387	2,365	
1948	1,500	2,353	
1949	1,575	2,677	
1950	1,712	2,672	
1951	1,876	2,732	
1952	1,990		
1953	2,175		
1954	2,319		

1/ Preliminary.

Data compiled by Household Economics Research Division.

Table 28. School enrollment 1/, by age, 1951 and 1958

Age (years)	Total		Rural farm		Rural nonfarm		Urban	
	1951	1958	1951	1958	1951	1958	1951	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
5	18.9	63.8	20.5	27.8	17.9	56.2	18.7	75.1
6-13	98.3	99.2	96.4	98.3	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.4
14-15	94.8	96.9	86.3	93.9	96.3	96.6	97.7	97.8
16-17	74.9	80.6	63.8	75.2	74.1	81.6	79.2	81.7
18-19	26.2	37.6	17.7	32.0	24.7	36.1	29.3	39.9
20-24	8.6	13.4	5.3	9.0	5.1	10.7	10.3	15.1

1/ Civilian noninstitutional population, October of each year.

Data from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 40 and P-20, No. 93.

Table 29. High school and college graduates by age, United States and rural farm, 1950 and 1957 1/

Age (years)	United States			Rural farm		
	Total	High school	High school	Total	High school	High school
	high school	only 2/	and college	high school	graduates	only 2/
1950	1957	1950	1957	1950	1957	1950
Total 18 and over	36.0	43.1	30.4	36.1	5.6	7.0
					21.0	27.5
					19.2	25.3
					1.8	2.2
18-24	50.4	59.3	47.2	55.9	3.2	3.4
					32.4	42.9
25-34	49.2	57.8	41.8	47.8	7.4	10.0
					31.1	42.7
35-54	32.9	43.7	26.4	35.9	6.6	7.9
					18.7	27.2
55 and over	19.3	23.0	15.3	18.0	4.0	4.9
					10.0	13.3
					8.4	11.3
					1.6	2.0

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

1/ April 1950 data based on total population; March 1957 data based on civilian population.

2/ Includes those who attended college but did not graduate.

Data from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 77.

Table 30. Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births, by residence, United States and regions, 1948 and 1956

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1948	1956	1948	1956	1948	1956
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
United States	32.0	26.0	33.1	25.1	31.2	26.6
Northeast	27.5	23.8	27.8	21.2	27.3	24.8
North Central	28.8	23.9	27.3	21.3	29.6	25.5
South	37.8	29.8	37.0	29.3	38.7	30.3
West	32.2	25.3	37.1	25.5	29.5	25.1

Data from U. S. Public Health Service, *Vital Statistics of the United States, National Summary 1948, 1956*.

Table 31. Babies born in hospitals 1/ by residence of parents, United States and regions, 1948 and 1955

Region	Total		Rural		Urban	
	1948	1955	1948	1955	1948	1955
	Percent		Percent		Percent	
United States	85.6	95.1	73.4	91.7	94.0	97.3
Northeast	95.8	99.0	90.1	98.5	97.7	99.2
North Central	93.6	98.5	88.5	98.1	98.6	98.8
South	67.9	87.8	55.0	82.4	84.5	93.0
West	95.9	98.5	93.0	97.7	97.6	99.0

1/ Live births.

Data from U. S. Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States, National Summary 1948-1956.

Table 32. Nutritive value of diets, 1948 and 1955: Average per person per day from food used at home in a spring week and 1955 average related to 1948, urban households of 2 or more persons

Nutrient	Unit	South		North 1/		1955 as percent of 1948
		1948	1955	1948	1955	
		South : North 1/		Percent		
Energy value	Calories	3,040	3,090	2,990	3,030	102 101
Protein	Grams	86	96	92	105	112 114
Calcium	...do...	1.03	1.03	1.11	1.14	100 103
Iron	Milligrams	16.5	16.9	15.7	17.0	102 108
Vitamin A value	Int. units	8,120	8,200	9,140	9,340	101 102
Thiamine 2/	Milligrams	1.34	1.48	1.26	1.49	110 118
Riboflavin 2/	...do...	2.12	2.06	2.21	2.28	97 103
Niacin 2/	...do...	15.4	17.8	15.7	18.9	116 120
Ascorbic acid 2/	...do...	124	96	125	115	77 92

1/ Northeast, North Central, and Western Regions.

2/ Cooking losses deducted.

Table 33. Percent of urban households of 2 or more persons with home food supply furnishing recommended amounts of 8 nutrients 1/ by education of homemaker, spring week, 1955

Family income after taxes (dollars)	Education of homemaker		
	Elementary	High school	College
	Percent	Percent	Percent
All incomes 2/	45	44	59
Under 2,000	31	37	67
2,000-3,999	44	52	41
4,000-5,999	55	56	70
6,000 and over	48	60	73

1/ Protein, calcium, iron, vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, ascorbic acid.

2/ Includes households not classified by income.

Table 34. Average value per farm worker of assets used in production, United States, January 1, 1940-59

Year	Value in current dollars						Value in 1947-49 dollars					
	Real estate	Machinery	Live-stock	Other	Total	Real estate	Machinery	Live-stock	Other	Total		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		
1940	2,461	220	450	282	3,413	5,133	362	1,138	714	7,347		
1941	2,605	237	483	309	3,634	5,356	392	1,184	774	7,706		
1942	2,943	300	665	422	4,330	5,568	459	1,303	853	8,183		
1943	3,332	390	914	543	5,179	5,703	447	1,428	971	8,549		
1944	3,896	440	929	670	5,935	5,782	412	1,512	938	8,644		
1945	4,462	548	881	734	6,625	5,950	430	1,438	999	8,817		
1946	5,180	660	970	760	7,370	6,080	460	1,430	1,010	8,980		
1947	5,653	827	1,156	836	8,072	5,983	486	1,331	962	8,762		
1948	6,020	978	1,281	1,011	8,890	5,982	578	1,252	857	8,669		
1949	6,282	801	1,390	993	9,466	6,070	714	1,245	1,071	9,100		
1950	6,393	994	1,295	943	9,625	6,363	863	1,315	1,084	9,625		
1951	7,475	1,138	1,723	1,058	11,394	6,498	967	1,370	1,058	9,893		
1952	8,600	1,362	2,043	1,173	13,178	6,820	1,079	1,498	1,068	10,465		
1953	9,017	1,476	1,618	1,202	13,313	7,170	1,148	1,585	1,125	11,028		
1954	9,183	1,568	1,320	1,185	13,256	7,525	1,218	1,613	1,162	11,518		
1955	9,862	1,609	1,296	1,251	14,018	7,779	1,250	1,690	1,238	11,957		
1956	10,689	1,698	1,279	1,219	14,885	8,166	1,279	1,769	1,316	12,530		
1957	12,251	1,880	1,419	1,330	16,880	8,824	1,330	1,841	1,368	13,363		
1958	13,369	1,966	1,861	1,307	18,503	9,093	1,333	1,874	1,531	13,831		
1959	14,724	2,086	2,405	1,436	20,651	9,342	1,355	1,967	1,635	14,299		

Table 35. Prices paid by farmers for goods and services used in production, 1940-59

Year	(1947-49 = 100)					
	All goods and services	Nonfarm goods and services 1/	Year	All goods and services	Nonfarm goods and services 1/	Year
	1	1	1	1	1	1
1940	49	53	1950	104	106	
1941	53	50	1951	115	115	
1942	60	62	1952	117	118	
1943	68	69	1953	111	117	
1944	73	75	1954	111	117	
1945	77	79	1955	110	118	
1946	83	83	1956	111	122	
1947	95	93	1957	114	127	
1948	104	102	1958	117	130	
1949	101	105	1959 2/	120	134	

1/ Excludes feed, seed, and livestock bought.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 36. Index numbers of purchased and nonpurchased inputs, United States agriculture, 1940-58

Year	(1940=100)							
	Nonpurchased inputs 1/		Purchased inputs 2/		Nonpurchased inputs 1/		Purchased inputs 2/	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	
1940	100	100	1950	83	127			
1941	95	105	1951	86	131			
1942	97	111	1952	84	132			
1943	98	110	1953	83	132			
1944	101	108	1954	79	133			
1945	98	106	1955	78	135			
1946	93	112	1956	76	137			
1947	88	117	1957	73	137			
1948	88	120	1958	72	140			
1949	88	122						

1/ Farm operator and family labor plus inputs of real estate and other capital owned by farm operator.

2/ All inputs other than nonpurchased inputs.

Table 37. Farm real estate taxes paid, per acre and as a percentage of net farm income, 1944-59

Year	(1944=100)							
	Dollars per acre		Percent of net farm income 1/		Dollars per acre		Percent of net farm income 1/	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1944	0.38	3.0	1955	0.82	6.4			
1945	.40	3.0	1956	.87	6.8			
1946	.44	2.7	1957	.91	7.1			
1947	.49	3.0	1958	.97	6.4			
1948	.57	3.1	1959	1.03	2/ 7.7			
1949	.62	4.5						
1950	.66	4.4						
1951	.69	4.0						
1952	.72	4.4						
1953	.76	5.3						
1954	.79	5.7						

1/ Net farm income before real estate taxes and rent to nonfarm landlords.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 38. Farm debt and value of farm assets, United States, January 1, 1940-59

Year	(1940=100)							
	Farm debt 1/		Value of farm assets		Farm debt 1/		Value of farm assets	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1940	9.6	53.0	1950	10.8	130.8			
1941	9.8	55.1	1951	12.3	149.6			
1942	9.9	62.5	1952	14.0	165.6			
1943	9.2	73.3	1953	14.9	162.9			
1944	8.3	83.8	1954	14.8	159.7			
1945	7.6	93.1	1955	15.6	164.7			
1946	7.7	102.0	1956	17.0	168.3			
1947	8.4	113.9	1957	17.9	176.4			
1948	9.2	125.2	1958	19.0	186.4			
1949	10.2	132.1	1959	20.8	203.1			

1/ Excluding Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

Table 39. Beef and pork: Retail price; consumption and retail value per person, United States, 1945-59

Year	Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)					
	Beef			Pork		
	Per capita		Per capita		Per capita	
Price 1/	Consumption 2/	Value 1/	Price 1/	Consumption 2/	Value 1/	Price 1/
1945	89.7	106.8	96.3	87.7	117.9	102.7
1946	104.6	110.9	116.3	103.9	134.3	139.0
1947	130.4	125.3	164.6	133.3	123.2	161.6
1948	149.8	113.4	171.0	126.0	120.2	149.2
1949	138.4	115.0	160.5	115.1	120.0	135.8
1950	153.2	114.1	176.2	112.6	122.7	135.7
1951	167.7	100.9	170.2	111.9	127.2	140.8
1952	153.2	111.8	172.9	106.3	128.4	134.4
1953	120.2	139.6	169.1	116.5	112.6	130.4
1954	116.0	144.2	168.2	118.6	106.3	125.2
1955	117.1	147.6	174.1	100.4	118.3	119.3
1956	112.9	153.8	175.1	94.0	119.4	113.6
1957	120.2	152.2	184.0	105.3	109.0	115.7
1958 3/	138.0	144.9	201.6	110.2	107.6	119.1
1959 4/	141.1	144.0	207.2	97.2	117.7	116.1

1/ Deflated by consumer price index.

2/ Retail weight.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published currently in the National Food Situation, Livestock and Meat Situation, and in reports of the Department of Labor.

Table 40. Chickens and eggs: Retail price; consumption and retail value per person, United States, 1945-59

Year	Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)					
	Chickens			Eggs		
	Per capita		Per capita		Per capita	
Price 1/	Consumption 2/	Value 1/	Price 1/	Consumption 2/	Value 1/	Price 1/
1945	111.7	161.2	215.3	127.7	132.7	185.4
1946	116.3	144.8	201.6	120.7	125.0	163.1
1947	106.7	135.1	145.2	125.6	128.6	175.1
1948	110.0	136.6	152.9	121.0	131.3	174.2
1949	105.3	146.3	157.9	118.0	130.2	171.0
1950	100.0	153.7	159.3	101.2	133.2	146.9
1951	90.7	161.9	164.3	114.6	135.2	169.3
1952	92.7	164.9	165.9	102.1	135.2	150.7
1953	92.0	163.4	161.4	106.4	131.3	153.3
1954	92.0	170.1	151.6	89.3	130.2	127.8
1955	85.0	159.7	147.9	92.4	128.6	130.9
1956	90.0	183.6	148.1	90.5	127.5	127.2
1957	77.0	190.3	146.8	83.2	124.7	113.8
1958 3/	74.3	211.2	157.7	85.7	121.4	110.1
1959 4/	65.7	219.4	146.3	76.2	122.8	103.7

1/ Deflated by consumer price index.

2/ Retail weight.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published currently in National Food Situation, Agricultural Prices, and in reports of the Department of Labor.

Table 41. Dairy products: Retail price; consumption and retail value per person, United States, 1945-59

Year	Index numbers (1935-39 = 100)							
	Per capita				Per capita			
	Price 1/	Year	Price 1/	Year	Consumption 2/	Value 2/	Consumption 2/	Value 2/
	Consumption 2/	Value 2/						
1945	104.1	99.7	139.1	1955	106.5	86.1	137.6	
1946	118.4	99.1	162.7	1956	107.8	85.5	139.9	
1947	116.7	96.8	147.0	1957	107.1	83.3	138.6	
1948	119.1	91.2	146.4	1958 3/	105.9	82.6	136.0	
1949	109.7	91.8	133.3	1959 4/	105.6	82.3	133.2	
1950	107.4	92.7	132.1					
1951	111.0	89.0	138.1					
1952	113.2	86.1	140.0					
1953	110.3	84.5	134.7					
1954	106.4	85.5	132.3					

1/ Deflated by consumer price index.

2/ Based as retail weights. Combined on basis of milkfat.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published currently in the Dairy Situation (AMS) and in reports of the Department of Labor.

Table 43. Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-59

Crop year	Carryover of feed grains 1/			Feed grain	Other	By-product	Total	Total concentrates	Animal units fed	Consumption per animal unit fed	Grain supply annually 2/
	Under price	Other	Total								
	support	stocks	2/	4/	4/	4/	4/	fed	fed	fed	fed
1937	---	3.8	3.8	100.1	4.9	14.2	123.0	97.0	137.3	0.09	
1938	1.3	13.0	14.3	90.0	4.4	14.8	130.3	90.9	140.8	0.00	
1939	7.2	13.5	20.7	95.5	4.6	15.0	130.1	102.2	156.1	0.07	
1940	13.2	9.6	22.8	95.6	2.8	16.3	140.5	100.0	155.5	.90	
1941	11.3	11.8	23.1	105.1	6.0	16.7	150.9	118.7	167.1	.90	
1942	5.5	13.0	18.5	120.8	15.2	18.0	172.5	142.1	192.2	.90	
1943	.4	17.4	17.0	112.1	10.5	10.4	164.8	139.0	193.1	.05	
1944	.2	11.4	11.6	116.7	10.8	19.1	158.2	128.9	172.6	.92	
1945	.3	14.0	14.9	113.8	7.0	17.9	154.4	132.5	167.3	.92	
1946	--	10.9	123.0	4.0	19.7	17.6	122.7	159.6	.59		
1947	.3	13.5	13.8	94.1	5.7	19.2	132.8	110.6	153.1	.07	
1948	--	7.6	7.0	135.4	3.5	20.3	167.0	120.1	158.0	1.05	
1949	15.3	15.1	30.4	120.1	4.0	21.0	175.5	120.7	163.0	1.07	
1950	20.9	9.6	30.5	121.8	4.2	22.3	178.8	130.4	160.1	1.06	
1951	14.5	13.8	20.6	113.1	4.6	22.9	169.2	132.4	167.3	1.01	
1952	9.0	11.1	20.1	119.7	4.5	22.8	167.7	122.7	158.8	1.06	
1953	16.6	10.4	27.0	117.5	4.5	23.5	172.2	129.7	166.7	1.10	
1954	22.6	9.1	31.7	123.9	2.4	23.0	161.0	126.1	161.5	1.13	
1955	29.7	9.4	39.1	130.9	2.6	24.1	190.9	132.1	165.6	1.19	
1956	34.7	8.6	43.3	130.2	2.4	24.5	200.4	130.5	161.8	1.24	
1957	40.0	8.1	48.9	142.9	2.0	25.9	219.5	139.7	161.9	1.36	
1958 6/	49.2	9.9	59.1	157.7	2.3	27.0	246.1	153.2	171.0	1.44	
1959 7/	57.0	10.0	67.0	167.1							

1/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Stocks of corn and sorghum grain (1947 to date) on October 1, oats and barley, July 1. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses not available prior to 1943.

2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grain.

3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season.

4/ Mill by-products, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds and molasses fed during October-September feeding season.

5/ Number of livestock and poultry on farms, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed concentrates.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Based on indications in October 1959.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 42. Per capita production and consumption of livestock products and crops, United States, 1930-59

Year	Index numbers (194-49=100)								
	Production 1/		Consumption 2/		Production 1/		Consumption 2/		
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	
	Livestock	Crops	Livestock	Crops	Livestock	Crops	Livestock	Crops	
1930	85.8	74.4	88.3	93.3	1945	109.9	83.9	102.5	99.5
1931	85.9	88.8	88.2	92.6	1946	106.4	77.4	104.6	102.7
1932	85.1	82.4	87.6	88.4	1947	105.0	83.8	107.0	101.3
1933	87.4	50.9	88.7	87.4	1948	96.7	123.0	98.5	99.5
1934	89.6	41.9	89.9	87.9	1949	98.4	93.1	98.5	99.2
1935	76.3	94.9	81.8	93.7					
1936	83.9	42.7	86.7	94.1	1950	98.7	87.8	99.7	100.2
1937	81.2	108.3	86.6	94.7	1951	77.6	77.8	98.5	
1938	83.3	89.1	86.4	95.3	1952	99.1	95.9	100.4	99.9
1939	86.5	79.3	89.9	98.3	1953	101.7	91.7	102.5	99.8
1940	91.3	82.7	93.1	97.4	1954	102.0	93.8	102.9	99.0
1941	93.0	90.1	94.2	100.0	1955	104.6	94.0	104.8	98.8
1942	102.6	94.3	96.5	95.6	1956	108.0	95.3	107.1	99.8
1943	111.7	60.8	99.8	94.7	1957	104.3	98.8	104.7	99.1
1944	115.0	87.2	101.9	98.6		100.7	115.0	103.3	99.0

1/ Production for food use. Commodities combined using 1947-49 prices received by farmers.

2/ Commodities combined using 1947-49 retail prices.

3/ Preliminary.

Data based on items published in Food Consumption reports.

Table 44. Farm production: Index numbers of total output, gross production of livestock and crops by groups, United States, 1950-59

Item	(1947-49=100)									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1/

Farm output	104	108	109	109	113	114	114	124	125	
All livestock and products	112	112	114	117	120	122	121	125	128	
Meat animals	117	117	116	121	127	123	119	124	130	
Dairy products	100	100	105	107	108	110	111	111	110	
Poultry and eggs	116	117	120	125	123	136	137	145	149	
All crops	99	104	103	101	105	106	106	118	118	
Feed grains	97	103	101	106	112	112	122	134	143	
Hay and forage	110	106	109	108	115	109	122	125	115	
Food grains	82	105	96	85	80	84	79	117	92	
Vegetables	95	96	101	98	102	109	104	106	103	
Fruits and nuts	103	100	101	102	102	107	103	110	2/	
Sugar crops	93	95	106	118	107	108	124	124	134	
Cotton	106	106	115	96	103	93	77	81	103	
Tobacco	116	112	102	111	109	108	83	87	90	
Oil crops	106	104	103	116	128	152	147	181	159	
Feed used by horses and mules 3/	68	58	49	43	37	33	30	27	24	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Fruits and nuts production not shown separately but included in All Crops.

3) Hay and concentrates only. Not included in farm output.

Data published in "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," ARS.

Table 46. Livestock-feed price ratios, United States, 1948-57 average and by months, 1957-59

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hog-corn (1948-57 average 13.4) 1/												
1957	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.1	15.1	15.7	16.4	16.6	16.0	16.9	18.1
1958	19.9	20.4	20.3	18.0	18.3	18.2	18.4	17.6	17.6	17.8	19.0	17.2
1959	16.1	14.8	14.5	13.8	13.5	12.9	11.8	12.4	12.3			
Beef steer-corn (1948-57 average 17.5) 2/												
1957	15.6	15.9	16.6	17.4	17.1	17.5	18.5	19.4	19.7	20.6	21.7	22.1
1958	23.7	23.6	24.3	22.2	21.6	20.5	19.9	19.3	21.1	23.2	24.0	23.1
1959	23.7	23.3	23.4	22.9	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.5	23.6			
Milk-feed (1948-57 average 1.29) 3/												
1957	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.28	1.24	1.23	1.29	1.36	1.46	1.55	1.61	1.5
1958	1.51	1.48	1.42	1.32	1.26	1.22	1.28	1.36	1.46	1.54	1.57	1.5
1959	1.47	1.42	1.37	1.31	1.27	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.48			
Egg-feed (1948-57 average 11.1) 4/												
1957	9.4	9.4	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.5	9.5	10.6	11.9	13.0	13.8	13.4
1958	11.8	11.3	12.2	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.8	12.2	11.6	11.8	11.0
1959	10.8	10.5	10.0	8.2	7.3	7.3	8.8	9.1	9.8			

^{1/} Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of hog, liveweight, based on local market prices. ^{2/} Bushels of No. 3 Yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of "Beef steers from the Corn Belt, sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter, all grades." ^{3/} Pounds of feed equivalent in value to one pound of milk, wholesale. ^{4/} Number of pounds of poultry ration equivalent in value at local farm markets to one dozen eggs.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 45. Feed grains and livestock and livestock products: Average price received by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1946-59

Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100)							
	Feed grains				Livestock and livestock products			
	Jan.-Mar.		Apr.-June		July-Sept.		Oct.-Dec.	
	1946	73	83	107	88	74	75	85
1947	85	104	130	137	96	93	100	105
1948	133	132	108	80	106	106	115	105
1949	75	74	73	69	97	93	93	90
1950	74	82	87	86	88	91	101	104
1951	98	99	97	100	115	116	115	114
1952	102	102	103	95	109	105	106	99
1953	91	89	88	83	94	91	92	89
1954	87	88	88	84	91	87	82	80
1955	84	83	76	68	82	80	81	77
1956	71	80	83	75	75	77	79	78
1957	75	74	70	62	79	81	87	77
1958	61	69	68	62	92	93	94	93
1959	64	69	67		91	88		

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 47. Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1937-59

Year	Acreage planted 1/	Yield per planted acre 2/	Total production	Percentage of 1937-41 average	
				Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre
	Million acres	Tons	Millions tons	Percent	Percent
1937	154.3	0.65	100.1	102.1	98.8
1938	150.7	.64	96.8	99.7	97.3
1939	150.1	.64	95.8	99.3	97.3
1940	150.1	.66	98.6	99.3	100.3
1941	150.6	.70	105.1	99.6	106.4
1942	157.5	.77	120.8	104.2	116.7
1943	162.2	.69	112.1	107.3	104.5
1944	163.4	.71	116.7	108.1	107.6
1945	153.4	.74	113.8	101.5	112.1
1946	153.5	.80	123.0	101.5	121.2
1947	144.6	.65	94.1	95.6	98.5
1948	149.7	.90	135.4	99.0	136.4
1949	147.6	.81	120.0	97.6	122.7
1950	151.3	.81	121.8	100.1	122.7
1951	143.6	.79	113.0	95.0	119.7
1952	139.1	.86	119.7	92.0	130.3
1953	140.7	.84	117.5	93.1	127.3
1954	155.5	.80	123.9	102.8	121.2
1955	157.8	.83	130.9	104.4	125.9
1956	147.1	.89	130.2	97.3	134.8
1957	152.6	.94	142.9	100.9	142.4
1958	146.1	1.08	157.7	96.6	163.6
1959 3/	154.6	1.08	167.1	102.2	163.6

1/ Includes sorghum acreage harvested for grain.

2/ Changes in yield reflect changes in total acreage of the four grains, as well as changes in yields of the individual grains.

3/ October indications.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 48. Feed grains: Total supplies, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1955-59

Marketing year 1/	Corn			Oats				
	Carry-over	Production	Imports	Total supply	Carry-over	Production	Imports	Total supply
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. tons
Average:								
1953-57	1,062	3,275	1	4,338	121.5	273	1,306	29
1955	1,035	3,230	1	4,266	119.4	303	1,503	3
1956	1,165	3,455	1	4,621	129.4	347	1,163	17
1957	1,420	3,422	2	4,844	135.6	240	1,301	25
1958	1,470	3,800	1	5,271	147.6	325	1,422	3
1959 2/	3/1,525	4,429	1	5,955	166.7	369	1,075	20
	Barley			Sorghum grain				
Average:								
1953-57	99	368	28	495	11.9	53	273	-
1955	131	401	28	560	13.4	75	243	-
1956	117	377	27	521	12.5	81	206	-
1957	127	437	24	588	14.1	79	564	-
1958	168	470	14	652	15.6	309	615	-
1959 2/	193	408	20	621	14.9	3/500	573	-

1/ Marketing year for corn and sorghum grain, October - September; oats and barley July - June.

2/ Based on October 1 indications.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 49. Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, 1952-59

Year 1/	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Under loan or owned by CCC			Total
					Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	
1952	487	277	73	10	9.0	11.1	20.1	
1953	769	249	51	7	16.6	10.4	27.0	
1954	920	227	71	22	22.6	9.1	31.7	
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.7	9.4	39.1	
1956	1,165	347	117	81	34.7	8.6	43.3	
1957	1,420	240	127	79	40.8	8.1	48.9	
1958	1,470	325	168	309	49.2	9.9	59.1	
1959 2/		369	193					

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains, October 1; oats and barley, July 1.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 50. Cattle and calves on farms January 1, pig crops, hog slaughter and prices, United States, 1948 to date

Year	Cattle and calves on farms	Pig crops			Hog slaughter	Average price received by farmers, per 100 pounds
		Total	Spring	Fall		
1948	77,171	83,826	50,468	33,358	70,869	23.10
1949	76,830	93,244	56,969	36,275	74,997	18.10
1950	77,963	97,381	57,958	39,423	79,263	18.00
1951	82,083	100,586	61,298	39,288	85,540	20.00
1952	88,072	88,829	55,135	33,694	86,572	17.80
1953	94,241	77,914	47,940	29,974	74,368	21.40
1954	95,679	86,830	52,852	33,978	71,495	21.60
1955	96,592	95,719	57,690	38,029	81,058	15.00
1956	96,804	89,572	53,186	36,386	85,193	14.40
1957	94,502	87,960	51,812	36,148	79,024	17.80
1958	93,350	94,706	52,336	42,370	77,339	19.60
1959 1/	96,851	103,594	58,494	2/45,100	87,000	14.30

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Approximation based on farrowing intentions report for U. S. in June and for 10 States in September.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 51. Sheep and lambs on farms January 1, and lamb and mutton production, United States, 1900-59

Year	Sheep and lambs	Lamb and mutton	Year	Sheep and lambs	Lamb and mutton
	on farms	production		on farms	production
	1,000 head	Million pounds		1,000 head	Million pounds
1900	48,105	493	1930	51,565	825
1901	49,101	548	1931	53,233	885
1902	49,236	564	1932	53,902	884
1903	47,536	563	1933	53,054	852
1904	45,458	538	1934	53,503	851
1905	43,825	530	1935	51,808	877
1906	45,525	543	1936	51,136	854
1907	47,260	553	1937	50,848	852
1908	48,195	559	1938	51,063	897
1909	50,793	608	1939	51,348	872
1910	50,239	597	1940	52,107	876
1911	50,555	693	1941	53,920	923
1912	47,897	735	1942	56,213	1,042
1913	44,652	706	1943	55,150	1,104
1914	43,089	693	1944	50,782	1,024
1915	40,513	605	1945	46,520	1,054
1916	40,010	585	1946	42,362	968
1917	38,886	463	1947	37,498	799
1918	39,664	506	1948	34,337	749
1919	41,875	590	1949	30,943	603
1920	40,743	538	1950	29,826	597
1921	39,479	639	1951	30,633	521
1922	36,922	553	1952	31,982	648
1923	36,803	588	1953	31,900	729
1924	37,139	597	1954	31,356	734
1925	38,543	603	1955	31,582	758
1926	40,363	639	1956	31,273	741
1927	42,145	629	1957	30,840	707
1928	45,258	663	1958	31,337	688
1929	48,381	682	1959 1/	32,644	725

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 52. Cattle prices: Average price per 100 pounds, at specified markets, by months, specified years

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dol.												
Feeder steers, average all weights and grades, Kansas City													
1947	17.68	18.96	20.13	19.91	21.33	21.11	21.91	21.22	21.65	20.96	21.32	23.59	20.81
1948	26.31	24.15	25.57	26.62	27.60	26.96	28.25	27.40	25.42	24.41	24.52	23.26	25.54
1949	22.15	21.25	24.37	23.66	24.02	22.53	20.62	20.06	19.74	20.57	21.45	21.44	21.34
1950	22.94	24.13	25.32	25.79	27.19	27.14	27.48	26.90	26.92	28.46	29.45	26.67	
1951	31.88	34.42	35.12	35.64	34.29	32.83	31.61	32.59	31.90	31.97	31.63	30.45	32.63
1952	31.19	32.06	31.99	31.32	32.06	27.21	25.24	25.17	23.57	22.76	22.31	20.50	25.55
1953	21.73	20.91	21.19	19.91	19.80	15.22	16.75	15.78	15.07	15.74	17.56	17.63	17.35
1954	19.83	20.02	19.81	20.62	20.44	18.20	16.12	17.88	18.10	18.84	19.63	19.23	18.97
1955	20.40	20.46	21.28	21.25	20.01	19.03	18.19	17.69	17.97	18.02	16.92	15.89	18.60
1956	17.13	17.04	17.44	17.81	17.68	17.02	17.36	17.88	17.22	17.31	17.29	16.67	17.37
1957	17.68	18.24	19.35	20.86	21.13	20.20	20.74	20.33	20.11	20.18	21.41	22.68	20.33
1958	23.02	24.35	25.79	26.83	27.16	25.38	25.43	24.46	25.47	25.80	26.46	25.81	25.56
1959	26.10	25.97	27.78	26.63	28.69	27.24	26.47	25.96	25.38				
Choice slaughter steers sold out of first hand, Chicago													
1947	23.93	23.79	24.05	23.45	24.22	25.72	27.64	28.27	29.43	29.55	29.12	29.62	26.22
1948	30.36	27.10	26.92	28.17	30.91	34.85	36.44	36.02	34.49	32.24	30.68	27.82	30.96
1949	24.72	22.99	24.19	24.37	24.92	26.37	25.96	26.50	28.22	29.63	29.35	29.91	26.07
1950	28.14	27.19	27.33	27.66	29.19	29.99	30.62	29.97	30.32	30.42	31.24	32.98	29.68
1951	34.77	35.98	36.67	36.93	36.52	35.68	35.47	35.85	36.68	36.31	36.09	34.78	35.96
1952	34.68	34.57	34.69	34.76	34.17	32.81	33.03	33.02	32.53	32.55	32.20	30.86	33.18
1953	27.84	24.49	22.68	21.99	22.36	22.04	24.41	25.28	25.87	25.63	25.03	24.37	24.14
1954	24.74	23.86	23.89	24.83	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	24.66
1955	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22.69	22.01	20.83	23.35	23.16
1956	20.02	18.88	19.41	20.56	20.70	21.05	22.37	25.81	27.27	26.08	24.30	21.99	22.30
1957	21.23	20.57	21.86	22.99	23.31	23.48	25.12	25.63	24.98	24.67	25.20	25.98	23.83
1958	26.82	27.54	29.90	29.37	28.83	28.07	26.99	26.11	26.70	26.67	26.77	27.19	27.42
1959	28.13	27.85	29.11	30.33	29.34	28.88	27.89	27.56	27.62				
Good feeder steers, 500-800 pounds, Kansas City													
1956	17.28	17.55	17.44	17.19	17.77	17.48	17.57	18.26	17.81	16.96	17.00	17.16	17.46
1957	17.45	18.16	19.38	20.19	21.15	20.93	21.65	21.76	21.32	21.01	21.60	22.62	20.60
1958	23.81	25.00	26.66	27.05	27.62	26.52	27.00	26.13	26.72	26.77	27.25	27.45	26.50
1959	27.69	27.13	28.34	29.60	29.69	28.72	28.24	27.50	26.85				
Utility slaughter cows, Chicago													
1956	10.96	11.20	11.85	12.12	12.19	12.23	11.48	11.28	11.16	10.96	10.19	10.79	11.37
1957	11.25	11.84	13.03	13.45	14.18	14.80	14.36	13.91	13.66	13.73	14.08	15.04	13.61
1958	15.88	16.80	17.85	19.20	19.82	19.94	18.89	18.52	18.74	18.66	18.50	18.15	18.41
1959	19.11	18.86	19.08	19.97	19.78	20.08	17.67	17.70	16.90				

Data published in the Livestock and Meat Situation (AMS).

Table 53. Number of milk cows and milk production, United States, 1940-59

Year	Index numbers (1940=100)			Index numbers (1940=100)			
	Milk cows		Production of milk 2/	Year	Milk cows	Production of milk 2/	
	1/	Total	Per cow	1/	Total	Per cow	
1940	100	100	100	1950	93	107	115
1941	103	105	103	1951	91	105	115
1942	106	108	102	1952	90	105	116
1943	108	107	99	1953	92	110	120
1944	108	107	99	1954	91	112	122
1945	106	110	104	1955	90	113	126
1946	102	108	106	1956	88	115	130
1947	99	107	108	1957	87	115	133
1948	94	103	109	1958 3/	84	114	137
1949	93	106	114	1959 4/	82	114	139

1/ Average number on farms during year, excluding beefers that have not freshened.

2/ Excludes milk sucked by calves and milk produced by cows not on farms.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Partly forecast.

Computed from data published in Milk: Farm Production, Disposition, and Income.

Table 55. Price ratios: Manufacturing milk-beef cattle and milk-bog, United States, 1948-59 1/

Year	Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Year	Manufacturing	Manufacturing
	milk-beef cattle	milk-bog		milk-beef cattle	milk-bog
1948	0.19	0.18	1955	0.20	0.21
1949	.16	.17	1956	.22	.23
			1957	.19	.19
1950	.14	.18	1958 2/	.15	.16
1951	.13	.19	1959 3/	.14	.23
1952	.17	.22			
1953	.21	.16			
1954	.20	.15			

1/ Pounds of beef cattle or bog equivalent in value to one pound of manufacturing grade milk.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly estimated.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 54. Milk: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by grade, United States, 1948-59

Year	Eligible	Manufacturing	Year	Eligible	Manufacturing
	for fluid use	grade		for fluid use	grade
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1948	5.34	4.23	1955	4.50	3.15
1949	4.55	3.10	1956	4.64	3.25
			1957	4.75	3.27
1950	4.36	3.16	1958 1/	4.65	3.30
1951	5.02	3.85	1959 2/	4.66	3.31
1952	5.31	4.06			
1953	4.82	3.48			
1954	4.45	3.14			

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly estimated.

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 56. Milk: Production and consumption per person, United States, 1924-59

Year	Total milk production per capita	All dairy products civilian disappearance	Year	Total milk production				All dairy products civilian disappearance		
				per capita	civilian disappearance from	From CCC supplies	From CCC supplies	From or bought wholly or partly with	Total	
				commercial sources	commercial sources	commercial sources	Government funds	commercial sources	Total	
1924	821	796	1944	853	763	1/	1/	1/	769	734
1925	820	802	1945	862	788	1/	1/	1/	769	724
1926	830	818	1946	839	786	1/	1/	1/	769	724
1927	832	813	1947	820	766	3	3	3	769	724
1928	825	804	1948	775	720	4	4	4	769	724
1929	839	811	1949	784	728	6	6	6	769	724
1930	837	819	1950	773	728	13	13	13	769	724
1931	852	838	1951	746	709	6	6	6	769	724
1932	852	832	1952	733	694	6	6	6	769	724
1933	853	814	1953	755	678	14	14	14	769	724
1934	823	814	1954	753	678	22	22	22	769	724
1935	815	801	1955	745	678	28	28	28	769	724
1936	817	792	1956	746	676	31	31	31	769	724
1937	809	798	1957	736	667	25	25	25	769	724
1938	833	796	1958 2/	719	656	36	36	36	769	724
1939	833	825	1959 3/	705	660	29	29	29	769	724
1940	844	819								
1941	878	803								
1942	893	833								
1943	867	750								

1/ Data on noncommercial distribution not available prior to 1947.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecasts.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 57. Milk-fat and solids-not-fat: Price support purchases as percent of production, United States, 1945-59

Year	Production		U.S.D.A. purchases		Quantity of milk solids contained in purchases of butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk as a percentage of production	
	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent	Percent
1945	4,796	10,857	---	---	---	---
1946	4,717	10,683	---	---	---	---
1947	4,691	10,630	---	202.4	1.9	
1948	4,518	10,230	---	---	---	
1949	4,631	10,530	100.2	320.8	2.2	3.0
1950	4,646	10,557	138.0	371.7	3.0	3.5
1951	4,529	10,366	4	51.6	1/	.5
1952	4,492	10,356	13.8	50.4	.3	.5
1953	4,667	10,847	382.6	656.0	8.2	6.0
1954	4,725	11,006	345.9	711.2	7.3	6.5
1955	4,746	11,091	179.0	580.2	3.8	5.2
1956	4,803	11,293	193.1	781.9	4.0	6.9
1957	4,797	11,335	217.4	857.3	4.5	7.6
1958 2/	4,742	11,271	174.6	923.1	3.7	8.2
1959 2/	4,715	11,223	122.2	692.5	2.6	6.2

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 59. Dairy products: Income and consumption per person, United States, 1940-59

Year	Index numbers, 1947-49=100		Per capita civilian consumption		
	Consumer income per person	Retail value of consumption per person	Total solids	Milkfat	Solids-not-fat
			Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1940	46.2	45.10	73.3	32.5	40.8
1941	55.8	51.35	73.2	32.0	41.2
1942	69.8	62.79	77.2	33.3	43.9
1943	78.3	66.22	75.6	30.1	45.5
1944	84.9	69.63	76.5	30.7	45.8
1945	86.1	74.92	80.3	31.6	48.7
1946	91.0	95.02	81.3	31.4	49.9
1947	94.6	98.20	78.1	30.7	47.4
1948	103.5	106.80	74.5	28.9	45.6
1949	101.9	95.02	74.8	29.1	45.7
1950	109.7	95.02	75.3	29.4	45.9
1951	118.0	107.33	74.1	28.2	45.9
1952	121.8	111.29	74.3	27.3	47.0
1953	126.8	107.92	73.3	26.8	46.5
1954	126.8	106.39	74.2	27.1	47.1
1955	133.0	110.33	75.2	27.3	47.9
1956	138.4	113.85	74.6	27.1	47.5
1957	142.8	116.69	74.2	26.4	47.8
1958 1/	145.7	117.59	73.8	26.2	47.6
1959 2/	151.8	115.81	74.2	26.1	48.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published currently in Marketing and Transportation Situation, Dairy Situation and Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Table 58. Solids-not-fat: Production and farmers' sales, United States, 1940-59

Year	Production		Farmers' sales		Year	Production		Farmers' sales	
	Million	Million	Million	Million		Million	Million	Million	Million
	Year	Year	Year	Year		Year	Year	Year	Year
1940	10,036	4,965	1950	10,557	7,146				
1941	10,538	5,403	1951	10,366	7,145				
1942	10,839	6,014	1952	10,356	7,371				
1943	10,667	6,063	1953	10,847	7,996				
1944	10,631	6,399	1954	11,006	8,269				
1945	10,857	6,832	1955	11,091	8,503				
1946	10,683	6,849	1956	11,293	8,884				
1947	10,630	6,897	1957	11,335	9,133				
1948	10,230	6,721	1958 1/	11,271	9,214				
1949	10,530	7,085	1959 2/	11,223	9,300				

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 60. Eggs: Production, civilian per capita consumption and average price received by farmers, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Total production			Per capita production 1/		Civilian per capita consumption 2/	Price per dozen
	On farms--		Including	As computed	As percent of 1950		
	As reported	As percent of 1950	backyard flocks				
1950	59.0	100.0	64.8	432	100.0	389	36.3
1951	58.1	98.5	63.9	423	97.9	392	47.7
1952	58.1	98.5	63.9	416	96.4	390	41.6
1953	57.9	98.2	63.7	408	94.5	379	47.7
1954	58.9	100.0	64.8	408	94.4	376	36.6
1955	59.5	100.9	64.9	400	92.5	371	38.9
1956	60.9	103.3	65.7	398	92.1	368	38.7
1957	60.4	102.5	64.7	384	88.9	358	35.8
1958 3/	60.7	102.9	64.3	375	86.9	349	38.3

1/ Includes allowance for non-farm production in backyard flocks.

2/ Includes frozen and dried egg products.

3/ Preliminary.

Data published in Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 61. Broilers: Production, price received by farmers and value of production, 1950 to date

Year	Number produced	Pounds produced, live weight	Price per pound	Value of production
		Million head	Million pounds	Cents
1950	631.5	1,944.5	27.4	532.7
1951	788.6	2,414.8	28.5	689.3
1952	860.9	2,623.9	28.8	756.2
1953	946.5	2,904.2	27.1	756.3
1954	1,047.8	3,236.2	23.1	746.9
1955	1,091.7	3,349.6	25.2	844.0
1956	1,343.7	4,269.5	19.6	838.4
1957	1,447.5	4,682.7	18.9	866.1
1958	1,659.6	5,431.3	18.5	1,002.2

Data published annually in Chicken and Eggs: Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts, Gross Income (AMS).

Table 63. Gross returns from poultry enterprises per \$1.00 of feed cost, based on annual average price, United States, 1950 to date 1/

Year	Livestock enterprise or product		
	Eggs	Broilers	Turkeys
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	1.45	1.59	1.94
1951	1.70	1.52	1.97
1952	1.41	1.45	1.68
1953	1.76	1.58	1.83
1954	1.36	1.34	1.57
1955	1.54	1.68	1.77
1956	1.56	1.32	1.61
1957	1.47	1.38	1.42
1958	1.60	1.33	1.47
1959	1.38	1.12	1.42

1/ Quantities of feed used in calculating the cost of feed were as follows:

Eggs (per dozen) 7 lbs. poultry ration
 Broilers (per lb.) 3.50 lbs. for 1950 - 52
 3.25 lbs. for 1953 and 54
 3.00 lbs. for 1955 and 56
 2.8 lbs. for 1957 and 58
 Turkeys (per lb.) 4.75 lbs. poultry ration

These data are from ARS, using coefficients not regularly published on a calendar-year basis.

Table 62. Turkeys: Number raised, average price received by farmers, and value of crop, United States, 1950-59

Year	Number raised	Liveweight of slaughter			Price per pound	Value of crop 1/
		Sold	household use	Total		
		Million	Million pounds	Million pounds		
1950	44.4	808	11	820	32.9	269.7
1951	53.3	927	11	938	37.5	351.3
1952	62.3	1,049	11	1,060	33.6	356.4
1953	59.8	999	11	1,011	33.7	340.4
1954	67.7	1,149	12	1,161	28.8	334.4
1955	65.6	1,079	11	1,090	30.2	328.8
1956	76.7	1,247	12	1,258	27.2	342.3
1957	81.2	1,342	14	1,356	23.4	317.3
1958	78.3	1,316	14	1,329	23.9	317.3
1959 2/	81.9					

1/ Sales plus home consumption.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published in Turkeys: Production, Disposition and Value (AMS).

Table 64. Annual average egg production per layer, United States, 1940 to date

Year	Number of eggs		Year	Number of eggs	
	Per average layer	kept during the year 1/		Per average layer	kept during the year 1/
	on farms	Jan. 1 2/		on farms	Jan. 1 2/
	Number	Number		Number	Number
1940	134	101	1950	174	139
1941	139	110	1951	177	145
1942	142	114	1952	181	146
1943	142	112	1953	185	155
1944	148	112	1954	188	159
1945	152	119	1955	192	161
1946	156	118	1956	196	169
1947	160	120	1957	198	164
1948	166	131	1958	201	172
1949	170	141			

1/ Source: Chicken and Eggs, Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts and Gross Income.

2/ Computed from reports of hens and pullets on farm Jan. 1 and egg production.

Table 65. Feed units consumed per unit of poultry meat production, United States, 1940 to date

Year 1/	For broilers			For turkeys		
	Feed units 2/		Pounds liveweight produced by 100 broilers produced	Feed units 2/		Pounds liveweight produced by 100 turkeys raised
	Per broiler produced	Per 100 pounds liveweight	feed units 2/ 3/	Per turkey raised	Per 100 pounds liveweight	feed units 2/ 3/
1940	14.3	489	20.4	114	723	13.8
1941	13.8	466	21.5	116	723	13.8
1942	14.1	482	20.7	107	666	15.0
1943	13.5	451	22.2	111	668	15.0
1944	13.6	448	22.3	112	650	15.4
1945	13.8	459	21.8	113	634	15.8
1946	13.5	448	22.3	113	630	15.9
1947	13.2	434	23.0	115	630	15.9
1948	12.5	410	24.4	114	610	16.4
1949	11.8	382	26.2	109	592	16.9
1950	11.5	374	26.7	100	561	17.8
1951	11.2	366	27.3	94	556	18.0
1952	11.0	359	27.9	95	561	17.8
1953	10.9	351	28.5	93	545	18.3
1954	10.6	342	29.2	89	537	18.6
1955	10.2	318	31.4	93	560	17.9
1956	10.1	313	31.9	95	569	17.6
1957	9.7	295	33.9	100	585	17.1

1/ Beginning October.

2/ A feed unit is the approximate equivalent in value to a pound of corn.

3/ Computed.

Data will be published in successor publication to Consumption of Feed by Livestock, 1909-56, Production Research Report No. 21, USDA.

Table 66. Wool: Per capita mill use, scoured basis, United States, 1946 to date

Year	As a percentage of 1935-39		
	Apparel		Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent
1946	198	122	178
1947	167	162	166
1948	152	192	162
1949	104	146	115
1950	132	176	143
1951	113	89	107
1952	101	103	102
1953	103	115	106
1954	76	96	81
1955	78	108	86
1956	81	116	90
1957	65	101	74
1958	57	93	66

Adapted from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 67. Shorn wool: Prices received by growers and support or incentive level, grease basis, United States, by months, 1947 to date 1/

Year beginning	Prices received by growers												Sup- port or incentive level	
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		
1947	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.3	41.9	41.9	41.6	41.2	41.8	43.8	42.0	42/42.3		
1948	44.8	47.6	50.7	50.2	49.1	48.4	48.0	48.9	50.3	53.7	52.9	49.2	42/43	
1949	51.3	51.3	49.8	48.4	48.0	47.8	46.5	46.8	48.2	49.6	50.8	52.4	49.4	42/43
1950	53.0	55.2	57.3	58.4	60.1	65.6	69.0	74.5	82.8	97.3	105.0	112.0	62.1	45.2
1951	109.0	105.0	101.0	89.3	77.6	68.5	66.7	65.8	63.7	60.1	56.4	53.8	97.1	50.7
1952	51.3	53.2	53.3	53.1	52.3	52.8	52.9	51.7	52.3	53.4	54.1	54.2		
1953	54.1	55.8	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.1	53.9	52.6	53.0	52.9	52.8	52.4	54.9	53.1
1954	53.7	54.5	55.2	54.6	53.7	52.8	52.1	51.0	50.5	50.2	49.7	49.0	53.2	53.2
1955	46.5	45.6	45.0	44.9	42.7	41.6	39.0	38.3	39.4	37.8	39.3	40.3	42.8	62.0
1956	41.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	41.3	42.2	44.8	46.5	47.6	48.9	48.5	51.4	44.3	62.0
1957	52.6	56.1	55.4	55.3	54.3	52.3	51.0	50.9	45.9	47.1	43.5	41.7	53.7	62.0
1958	36.8	36.2	38.6	38.0	37.9	35.8	36.1	35.2	34.8	34.6	34.5	35.6	36.4	62.0
1959	39.2	42.7	42.9	44.1	44.3	43.4								62.0

1/ Prior to 1955, support was provided indirectly through prices by means of CCC purchase on loan operations. Effective with the 1955 season, support has been provided through direct Government payments to producers; prices shown for those years do not include the Government payments.

2/ No support program from mid-April until mid-August.

Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and Commodity Stabilization Service. Data published currently in the Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 68. Apparel wool: Domestic production and imports, clean basis, United States, 1947 to date

Year	Production 1/			Imports 2/
	Shorn		Pulled	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	111	42	153	259
1948	102	35	137	246
1949	93	27	120	155
1950	96	24	120	250
1951	100	20	120	272
1952	103	25	128	248
1953	102	32	134	166
1954	104	32	136	104
1955	103	31	134	113
1956	105	30	135	104
1957	104	25	129	78
1958	106	23	129	67
1959	110			

1/ Production as reported converted on the basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool and 75 percent yield for pulled wool.

2/ Imports of dutiable wool for consumption. Adapted from Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of the Census reports.

Data published currently in the Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 69. Cotton, all kinds: Production, mill consumption and exports, United States, 1920 to date

Year beginning August 1	Production			Year beginning August 1			Production			Mill consumption			Exports		
	Production 1/		Mill consumption	Exports	Production 1/		Year beginning August 1	Production 1/		Mill consumption	Mill consumption		Exports		
	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales	Million running bales
1920	13.7	4.9	5.7	1940	12.3	9.7	1.1								
1921	8.3	5.9	6.2	1941	10.5	11.2	1.1								
1922	10.1	6.7	4.8	1942	12.5	11.1	1.5								
1923	10.1	5.7	5.7	1943	11.1	9.9	1.1								
1924	13.8	6.2	8.0	1944	11.9	9.6	1.9								
1925	16.0	6.5	8.1	1945	8.9	9.2	3.6								
1926	17.9	7.2	10.9	1946	8.6	10.0	3.5								
1927	12.7	6.8	7.5	1947	11.6	9.4	2.0								
1928	14.3	7.1	8.0	1948	14.6	7.8	4.7								
1929	14.5	6.1	6.7	1949	15.9	8.9	5.8								
1930	13.7	5.3	6.8	1950	9.9	10.5	4.1								
1931	16.7	4.9	8.7	1951	15.1	9.2	5.5								
1932	12.8	6.1	8.4	1952	15.2	9.5	3.0								
1933	12.6	5.7	7.5	1953	16.4	8.6	3.8								
1934	9.5	5.4	4.8	1954	13.6	8.8	3.4								
1935	10.4	6.4	6.0	1955	14.7	9.2	2.2								
1936	12.2	8.0	5.4	1956	13.0	8.6	7.6								
1937	18.3	5.7	5.6	1957	10.9	8.0	5.7								
1938	11.6	6.9	3.3	1958 2/	11.4	8.7	2.8								
1939	11.4	7.8	6.2	1959 2/	14.6	9.2	5.5								

1/ Includes in-season ginnings and city crop.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board and Bureau of the Census.

Table 70. Cotton: Foreign production and consumption, 1947 to date

Year beginning August 1	Production			Consumption 1/				
	Foreign free world	Communist countries	Total	Foreign free world	Communist countries	Total		
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/		
1947	8.8	4.8	13.6	13.6	6.5	20.1		
1948	9.5	5.6	15.1	15.5	6.2	21.7		
1949	10.8	6.5	17.3	14.8	7.7	22.5		
1950	12.1	8.5	20.6	15.6	9.0	24.6		
1951	13.5	10.0	23.5	16.1	10.2	26.3		
1952	13.8	11.2	25.0	16.5	11.4	27.9		
1953	13.8	11.2	25.0	18.3	12.0	30.3		
1954	15.8	11.4	27.2	18.7	11.8	30.5		
1955	16.1	12.7	26.8	19.3	12.8	32.1		
1956	15.8	12.9	28.7	21.0	13.4	34.4		
1957	16.8	13.9	30.7	20.6	14.5	35.1		
1958	17.0	15.5	32.5	19.9	15.7	35.6		
1959 3/	16.9	15.4	32.3	21.1	16.4	37.5		

1/ Includes destroyed cotton.

2/ 500 pound gross weight bales.

3/ Estimated.

Data compiled from International Cotton Advisory Committee reports.

Table 71. Stocks of all kinds of cotton held by CCC and "free", United States, 1947-59

Year beginning August 1	CCC held stocks 1/		"Free"		Total	
	1,000 bales 2/		1,000 bales 2/			
	1,000 bales 2/		1,000 bales 2/			
1947		55		2,475	2,530	
1948		41		3,039	3,080	
1949		3,819		1,468	5,287	
1950		3,540		3,306	6,846	
1951		79		2,199	2,278	
1952		285		2,504	2,789	
1953		2,000		3,605	5,605	
1954		7,035		2,693	9,728	
1955		8,127		3,127	11,205	
1956		9,858		4,671	14,529	
1957		5,184		6,139	11,383	
1958		2,922		5,815	8,737	
1959 3/		7,043		1,865	8,908	

1/ Includes cotton pooled, owned and loans outstanding.

2/ Running bales.

3/ Preliminary.

Data compiled from Commodity Credit Corporation and Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 72. Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1933 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Weighted average	Loan rate 2/
1933	8.80	8.81	8.99	9.59	9.66	10.36	11.85	11.84	11.65	11.06	11.65	12.29	10.17	10.00
1934	13.02	13.13	12.58	12.45	12.55	12.37	11.50	11.66	12.03	11.75	11.89	12.36	12.00	
1935	11.44	10.55	10.88	11.51	11.37	11.10	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.37	11.38	12.62	11.09	10.00
1936	12.29	12.55	12.23	12.01	12.37	12.45	12.58	13.69	13.72	12.93	12.47	12.39	12.36	
1937	10.56	8.91	8.27	8.17	8.00	7.81	7.80	7.93	8.07	8.08	8.28	8.53	8.41	9.00
1938	8.03	8.29	8.76	8.70	8.63	8.68	8.57	8.43	8.45	8.59	8.68	8.60	8.30	
1939	9.94	9.32	8.56	8.71	9.43	10.12	10.06	10.19	9.96	9.81	10.00	11.60	9.09	8.70
1940	9.06	9.27	9.43	9.39	9.38	9.65	9.57	10.13	11.48	12.70	14.24			
1941	15.41	16.76	16.71	15.89	16.36	17.58	18.10	17.97	18.74	18.75	19.44	16.95	14.02	
1942	17.75	18.56	18.87	18.98	18.84	19.38	19.50	20.09	19.98	19.92	19.79	19.60	18.90	
1943	19.79	20.17	20.18	19.22	19.45	19.81	19.64	19.71	20.19	19.77	20.14	20.30	19.76	
1944	20.15	21.02	21.25	20.76	20.81	20.16	19.95	20.21	20.19	20.51	20.90	21.25	20.72	
1945	21.33	21.72	22.26	22.51	22.79	22.35	22.99	22.70	23.58	24.08	25.97	30.76	21.51	19.84
1946	33.55	35.30	37.69	29.22	29.97	29.74	30.56	31.88	32.26	33.50	34.07	35.88	32.63	
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92	
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57	27.23	
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	41.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17	
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10	
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52	
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	32.27	
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	30.21	30.16	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29	31.63	29.34
1957	32.83	32.97	32.33	31.13	28.19	27.37	24.91	26.05	27.93	29.10	29.09	30.77	29.50	
1958	33.22	34.54	33.26	32.38	30.29	28.23	28.24	30.11	31.26	31.82	31.48	34.05		
1959 3/	33.28	33.12												

1/ Since January 15, 1942, prices of American upland cotton.

2/ Loan rates on 7/8 inch cotton at average locations.

3/ Choice B loan rate.

Table 73. Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage, United States and regions, 1947 to date

Year	West 1/		Southwest 2/		Delta 3/		Southeast 4/		United States	
	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947	616	578	191	180	314	335	286	292	267	271
1948	567	597	176	180	421	338	351	291	311	274
1949	620	613	257	185	301	337	213	282	292	277
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345	209	261	269	286
1951	625	683	163	211	322	372	331	294	269	307
1952	629	721	164	220	366	392	277	302	280	322
1953	646	766	230	233	385	389	275	300	324	331
1954	862	806	235	246	395	404	296	323	341	351
1955	818	835	281	262	536	428	405	345	417	374
1956	957	269	499	359	409	409	409	409	409	409
1957	974	290	392	334	388	388	388	388	388	388
1958	983	382	430	422	466	466	422	422	466	466
1959 6/	1,024	342	526	407	470	470	407	407	470	470

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.

6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of September 8, 1959.

Data published currently in the Cotton Situation (AMS).

Table 74. Cotton, wool, flax, silk and man-made fibers: Per capita consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Year	Supply	Disappearance					
beginning July	Carryover	Production	Imports	Total	Used in United States	Exports	Total
			2/		3/	4/	5/
					Food	Seed	Industrial
					5/	6/	7/

Table 77. Wheat, by classes: Simple annual averages per bushel of daily cash closing prices, designated markets, 1950-58

Year beginning July	No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City 1/	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis 1/	No. 1 Soft White, Portland
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
1950	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.24
1951	2.43	2.47	2.42	2.44
1952	2.33	2.27	2.39	2.39
1953	2.27	2.08	2.33	2.32
1954	2.35	2.22	2.49	2.36
1955	2.16	2.13	2.35	2.19
1956	2.26	2.27	2.31	2.40
1957	2.15	2.20	2.32	2.26
1958	1.94	1.94	2.09	2.01

1/ Ordinary protein.

Data published currently in Orain Market News and Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 78. Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1930-59

Crop year	Harvested acreage			Average yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States	Southern States 1/	California	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,943
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,158	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	22,419
1937	967	132	1,099	2,062	3,105	2,187	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,328
1940	951	118	1,069	2,129	3,600	2,291	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,061	153	1,214	1,820	2,475	1,902	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,250	207	1,457	1,872	2,745	1,996	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,248	224	1,472	1,820	2,925	1,988	22,712	6,552	29,264
1944	1,240	240	1,480	1,954	2,812	2,093	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	2/1,266	235	1,501	1,931	2,665	2,046	2/24,442	6,262	30,704
1946	2/1,323	261	1,584	1,861	3,032	2,054	2/24,625	7,913	32,538
1947	2/1,454	256	1,710	1,872	3,139	2,062	2/27,226	8,035	35,261
1948	2/1,551	256	1,807	2,031	2,669	2,121	2/31,496	6,832	38,328
1949	2/1,554	305	1,859	1,967	3,350	2,194	2/30,571	10,218	40,789
1950	2/1,401	238	1,639	2,182	3,475	2,370	2/30,575	8,270	38,845
1951	2/1,673	324	1,997	2,118	3,300	2,309	2/35,426	10,692	46,118
1952	2/1,666	337	2,003	2,194	3,475	2,410	2/36,560	11,711	46,271
1953	2/1,740	425	2,165	2,333	2,900	2,444	2/40,593	12,325	52,918
1954	2/2,078	477	2,555	2,506	2,550	2,515	2/52,084	12,164	64,248
1955	2/1,502	329	1,831	2,971	3,450	3,057	2/44,619	11,350	55,969
1956	2/1,286	286	1,572	2,915	4,200	3,149	2/37,491	12,012	49,503
1957	2/1,115	226	1,341	2,981	4,300	3,203	2/33,236	9,718	42,954
1958 3/	2/1,167	255	1,422	3,025	4,600	3,307	2/35,300	11,730	47,030
1959 4/	2/1,303	283	1,586	3,101	4,300	3,315	2/40,412	12,169	52,581

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri. 2/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 2 (36) in 1945, 2 (41) in 1946, 2 (44) in 1947, 3 (53) in 1948, 1 (20) in 1949, 2 (25) in 1950, 1 (29) in 1951, 6 (84) in 1952, 6 (84) in 1953, 5 (55) in 1954, 5 (67) in 1955, 2 (44) in 1956, 1 (19) in 1957, 1 (15) in 1958 and 1 (28) in 1959. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ October 1 indication.

Data published currently in Crop Production (AMS).

Table 79. Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-59 1

Year beginning August	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports	Year-end carryover
	<u>Thou. cwt.</u>	<u>Thou. cwt.</u>	<u>Thou. cwt.</u>	<u>Thou. cwt.</u>
1950	43,379	25,693	13,167	4,519
1951	50,225	24,127	24,058	2,040
1952	51,758	25,121	25,122	1,515
1953	55,565	25,311	22,708	7,546
1954	68,964	27,978	14,286	26,700
1955	82,343	29,079	18,656	34,608
1956	84,646	27,029	37,519	20,098
1957	62,791	25,301	18,319	18,171
1958 2/	61,310	25,881	19,749	15,680
1959 3/	68,411	26,411	29,000	13,000

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly estimated.

Data published in the Rice Situation (AMS).

Table 80. Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months and average loan rate, United States, 1940-59 1/

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. Beginning August 1958, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month.

2/ Since prices were so far above support levels, support rates were not announced

3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 81. Food fats: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1946-58

Year beginning October	Supply				Disappearance 2/		
	Production	Stocks	Imports	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic	Total
	from domestic materials 1/	Oct. 1					
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1946	7,260	596	36	7,892	667	6,595	7,262
1947	7,297	630	50	7,977	624	6,886	7,510
1948	8,666	467	30	9,163	1,449	7,195	8,644
1949	8,825	518	67	9,410	1,276	7,079	8,355
1950	8,859	606	52	9,517	1,585	6,964	8,549
1951	9,159	590	46	9,795	1,435	7,109	8,544
1952	9,321	880	45	10,246	1,110	7,219	8,329
1953	9,457	1,589	61	11,107	1,645	7,541	9,186
1954	9,771	1,608	91	11,470	2,365	7,836	10,201
1955	10,866	962	57	11,885	2,975	7,861	10,836
1956	10,872	760	49	11,681	2,903	7,901	10,804
1957	10,777	694	68	11,538	2,592	8,157	10,749
1958 3/	11,940	690	65	12,695	3,290	8,450	11,740

1/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported.

2/ Disappearance of primary fats and oils adjusted for trade and change in stocks of manufactured products (fat content) and beginning in 1949 for trade and change in stocks of secondary oils (fatty acids, etc.).

3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 83. Cottonseed: Production, price received by farmers and parity price, United States, 1925-59

Year beginning August	Price per ton			Year beginning August	Price per ton		
	Season	Parity price	Production		Season	Parity price	Production
	average	July 15 preceding	crop year 1/		average	July 15 preceding	crop year 1/
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons		Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons
1925	31.60	38.30	7,150	1945	51.10	38.60	3,664
1926	22.00	37.70	7,989	1946	72.00	44.20	3,514
1927	34.80	37.40	5,758	1947	85.90	51.40	4,682
1928	34.20	37.90	6,319	1948	67.20	56.20	5,945
1929	30.90	37.20	6,406	1949	43.40	54.80	6,559
1930	22.00	35.80	6,028	1950	86.60	67.30	4,105
1931	8.97	31.60	7,310	1951	69.30	73.60	6,286
1932	10.30	27.70	5,815	1952	69.60	75.80	6,190
1933	12.90	26.80	5,511	1953	52.70	72.00	6,748
1934	33.00	28.60	4,256	1954	60.30	71.40	5,709
1935	30.50	29.10	4,634	1955	44.60	70.80	6,043
1936	33.40	28.40	5,472	1956	53.40	70.90	5,407
1937	19.50	30.20	7,844	1957	51.10	71.70	4,609
1938	21.80	28.40	4,950	1958 2/	43.80	69.80	4,798
1939	21.20	27.50	4,869	1959	67.00	3/6,095	
1940	21.70	28.20	5,286				
1941	47.60	29.30	4,553				
1942	45.60	33.80	5,202				
1943	52.10	36.30	4,688				
1944	52.70	37.90	4,902				

1/ Calculated from corrected parity index as published January 1950 to date, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended in 1948 and 1949.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on October 1 indications of Cotton Crop.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 82. Soybeans: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-59

Year beginning October	Supply			Distribution				Soybean oil (bean equivalent)
	Production	Stocks	Total supply	Exports	Crushings	Seed	Residual 1/	
	Million bushels							
1950	299.2	2.9	302.1	27.8	252.0	19.0	-0.9	50.5
1951	283.8	4.2	288.0	17.0	244.4	19.8	3.2	27.1
1952	298.8	3.6	302.4	31.9	234.4	20.7	5.3	8.6
1953	269.2	10.1	279.3	39.7	213.2	22.9	2.2	6.5
1954	341.1	1.3	342.4	60.6	249.0	23.4	-6	4.6
1955	373.5	9.9	383.4	67.5	283.1	26.1	3.0	50.1
1956	449.4	3.7	453.2	85.4	315.9	26.2	15.8	74.1
1957	483.7	9.9	493.6	85.5	353.8	29.4	3.9	75.1
1958	574.4	21.1	595.5	110.0	405.0	27.1	3.4	93.0
1959 2/	529.8	55.0	584.8					

1/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes use for feed, direct use for food, and loss.

2/ Indicated October 1.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 84. Peanuts: Production, quantity acquired under support program, farmers' stock basis, by areas, 1947-58

Year	Production	Acquired under support program			Total	
		Virginia- Carolina	South- eastern	South- western		
		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1947	2,182	98	226	204	528	
1948	2,336	214	740	213	1,167	
1949	1,865	81	477	205	763	
1950	2,035	96	554	184	835	
1951	1,659	132	352	56	540	
1952	1,356	37	69	0	106	
1953	1,574	1	238	30	269	
1954	1,008	0	0	0	0	
1955	1,548	10	190	68	268	
1956	1,608	89	245	0	334	
1957	1,436	58	50	1/	108	
1958	1,836	83	240	60	383	

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 85. Index numbers of prices for oilseeds, fats and oils, United States, 1947-59

Year	(1947-49=100)		
	Wholesale prices		
	Prices received by farmers, oilbearing crops 1/	Food fats 2/	Non-food fats
1947	114	123	125
1948	110	117	112
1949	76	60	63
1950	118	71	69
1951	106	89	88
1952	93	58	56
1953	87	68	56
1954	95	76	60
1955	78	61	57
1956	80	66	57
1957	76	67	61
1958	71	62	62
1959 3/	65	50	56

1/ Prices for cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts and soybeans.

2/ Excluding butter.

3/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 87. Supply and use of flaxseed, United States, 1947-59

Year beginning July	Price per bushel		Planted acreage	Supply			Use		
	Support (farm basis)	Received by farmers		Production	Stocks, July 1	Total	Exports	Domestic use	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 acres	Million bushels					
1947	5.75	6.15	4,264	40.6	9.0	49.6	0.4	34.6	35.0
1948	5.75	5.71	5,121	54.8	14.2	69.0	4.7	25.8	30.5
1949	3.74	3.63	5,348	43.0	38.8	81.8	2.2	32.5	34.7
1950	2.57	3.34	4,274	40.2	46.4	86.6	4.2	36.2	40.4
1951	2.65	3.72	4,116	34.7	46.1	80.8	5.6	31.2	36.8
1952	3.77	3.73	3,445	30.2	44.0	74.2	4.4	32.1	32.5
1953	3.79	3.64	4,759	37.7	42.2	79.9	3/17.7	30.6	48.2
1954	3.14	3.05	5,947	41.3	31.8	73.1	3/24.4	30.4	54.8
1955	2.91	2.90	5,219	41.2	18.2	59.4	17.5	30.6	48.1
1956	3.09	2.99	5,866	48.0	11.2	59.3	6.4	28.3	34.7
1957	2.92	2.94	5,599	25.9	24.5	50.4	13.5	22.4	35.9
1958 4/	2.78	2.69	4,014	39.5	14.3	53.9	6.4	27.7	34.1
1959 5/	2.38	—	3,561	5/21.8	19.8	41.6	—	—	—

1/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.

2/ Excludes crushings of flaxseed.

3/ Practically all from CCC stocks.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Indicated October 1.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 86. Lard: Production and average wholesale price per pound, United States, 1947-58

Year beginning October	Production				Price 1/
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1947	1,628	258	396	2,282	22.2
1948	1,855	257	368	2,480	13.2
1949	1,995	306	328	2,629	10.9
1950	2,178	328	306	2,812	16.0
1951	2,260	373	284	2,918	11.5
1952	1,931	331	248	2,509	10.1
1953	1,744	284	220	2,248	16.2
1954	2,049	314	201	2,564	11.5
1955	2,325	307	219	2,851	10.3
1956	2,135	291	198	2,624	12.7
1957	1,973	272	188	2,434	11.6
1958 2/	2,203	288	189	2,680	8.7

1/ Tanks, loose, Chicago.

2/ Preliminary. Partly estimated.

Data published currently in the Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 88. Output of cigarettes and cigars, United States, 1950-59 and projections to 1965 and 1975

Year	Cigarettes		Cigars 1/
	Billions	Billions	
1950	392	—	5.6
1951	419	—	5.8
1952	436	—	6.1
1953	423	—	6.1
1954	402	—	6.0
1955	412	—	6.1
1956	424	—	6.0
1957	442	—	6.2
1958	470	—	6.5
1959	485	—	6.9
Projections	—	—	—
1965 2/	570	—	7.6
1975 2/	740	—	9.2

1/ Cigar figures include cigarillos but not cigarette-size cigars.

2/ 1965 and 1975 figures are based on recent consumption trends and Census Bureau projections of population.

Data published in the Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 89. Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-59

Year	(Unstemmed weight)			
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Smoking, chewing and snuff	Total tobacco products
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	2.96	1.99	4.03	8.98
1926	3.17	1.99	3.87	9.03
1927	3.42	1.93	3.61	8.96
1928	3.58	1.91	3.44	8.93
1929	3.91	1.86	3.44	9.21
1930	3.84	1.67	3.34	8.85
1931	3.63	1.53	3.29	8.45
1932	3.21	1.24	3.19	7.64
1933	3.49	1.23	3.07	7.79
1934	3.94	1.29	3.11	8.34
1935	4.11	1.30	2.80	8.21
1936	4.61	1.40	2.81	8.82
1937	4.81	1.40	2.74	8.95
1938	4.76	1.31	2.68	8.75
1939	4.95	1.32	2.56	8.83
1940	5.16	1.36	2.60	9.12
1941	5.95	1.42	2.41	9.78
1942	7.01	1.41	2.27	10.69
1943	7.99	1.28	2.19	11.46
1944	8.04	1.22	1.96	11.22
1945	9.15	1.26	2.05	12.46
1946	9.24	1.37	1.59	12.20
1947	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1948	9.35	1.31	1.46	12.12
1949	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1950	9.36	1.18	1.42	11.96
1951	9.98	1.19	1.31	12.48
1952	10.41	1.26	1.25	12.92
1953	10.46	1.26	1.18	12.90
1954	9.73	1.22	1.16	12.11
1955	9.58	1.21	1.15	11.94
1956	9.29	1.11	1.06	11.46
1957	9.31	1.09	1.01	11.41
1958	9.51	1.02	1.00	11.53
1959 1/	9.46	1.08	.97	11.51

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Note: No adjustments made for quantities that were lost, destroyed, bartered, etc., under war and post-war conditions, but in relation to totals, such adjustments probably would be small.

Data from the Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 90. Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1946-59

Year beginning July 1	Supply				Disappearance				Farmers' price	Support level
	Production	Stocks July 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.				
1946	1,352	1,147	2,499	659	553	1,212	48.3	32.1		
1947	1,317	1,287	2,604	695	359	1,054	41.2	40.0		
1948	1,090	1,550	2,640	720	362	1,102	49.6	43.9		
1949	1,115	1,538	2,653	729	439	1,168	47.2	42.5		
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	757	428	1,185	54.7	45.0		
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	777	502	1,279	52.4	50.7		
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.3	50.6		
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	778	411	1,209	52.8	47.9		
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	744	429	1,173	52.7	47.9		
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	728	553	1,281	52.7	48.3		
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	705	465	1,170	51.5	48.9		
1957	975	2,511	3,486	736	442	1,178	55.4	50.8		
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	736	443	1,179	58.2	54.6		
1959 1/	1,136	2,210	3,346				58.5	55.5		

1/ Preliminary. 1959 production as indicated September 1, and price as indicated October 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 91. Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, and farmers' price, United States, 1946-59

Year beginning October 1	Supply				Disappearance				Farmers' price	Support level
	Production	Stocks Oct. 1	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.				
1946	614	853	1,467	476	50	526	39.7	33.6		
1947	485	941	1,426	496	28	524	48.5	40.3		
1948	603	902	1,505	489	42	531	46.0	42.4		
1949	561	974	1,535	494	41	535	45.2	40.3		
1950	499	1,000	1,499	488	30	518	49.0	45.7		
1951	618	981	1,599	506	32	538	51.2	49.8		
1952	650	1,061	1,711	519	29	548	50.3	49.5		
1953	564	1,163	1,727	494	35	529	52.5	46.6		
1954	668	1,198	1,866	486	33	519	49.8	46.4		
1955	470	1,347	1,817	482	34	516	58.6	56.2		
1956	506	1,301	1,807	480	28	508	63.6	58.1		
1957	488	1,285	1,787	474	28	503	60.3	51.7		
1958	466	1,277	1,751	480	34	514	66.1	55.4		
1959 1/	499	1,237	1,736					57.2		

1/ Preliminary: 1959 production and stocks and 1958-59 disappearance as indicated September 1.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 92. Tobacco used in manufactured products, United States, 1940-59

Year	Cigars 1/	Snuff	Smoking and chewing	Cigarettes	Total
			Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1940	129	36	225	535	925
1941	138	37	209	627	1,011
1942	143	39	197	755	1,134
1943	134	41	196	860	1,231
1944	133	40	165	920	1,258
1945	132	41	177	944	1,294
1946	142	37	131	1,001	1,311
1947	138	37	127	1,056	1,358
1948	142	38	123	1,099	1,402
1949	128	39	122	1,096	1,385
1950	131	38	122	1,106	1,397
1951	133	37	113	1,185	1,468
1952	142	36	108	1,240	1,526
1953	144	37	100	1,244	1,525
1954	142	36	99	1,171	1,448
1955	141	37	100	1,165	1,443
1956	132	36	90	1,148	1,406
1957	131	34	88	1,166	1,419
1958	126	33	89	1,208	1,456
1959	133	32	87	1,220	1,472

1/ Includes output of bonded manufacturing warehouses and those from Puerto Rico.

Data published in the Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 94. Dry edible beans (cleaned basis): Supply and disappearance, United States, 1948-59

Year beginning September 1	Total supply	Domestic disappearance	Exports
			1,000 cwt.
1948	20,649	13,162	1,917
1949	25,751	14,844	772
1950	25,406	15,870	2,611
1951	23,008	14,512	3,546
1952	20,119	14,592	3,348
1953	18,856	14,471	2,212
1954	19,328	14,578	1,781
1955	19,823	15,249	2,785
1956	19,094	14,310	3,336
1957	17,226	14,537	1,999
1958 1/	19,846	15,052	3,550
1959 2/	20,372		

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Indications as of September 1.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service and Department of Commerce reports.

Table 93. Late summer and fall potatoes: Production and price, United States, 1949-59

Year	Production	Average price	Year	Production	Average price
		per 100 pounds 1/			per 100 pounds 1/
	Million cwt.	Dollars		Million cwt.	Dollars
1949	196.3	2.03	1955	180.1	1.54
			1956	200.6	1.48
1950	211.3	1.38	1957	189.2	1.97
1951	157.2	2.86	1958	217.2	1.14
1952	172.9	3.06	1959	2/203.4	3/1.62
1953	184.2	1.21			
1954	178.7	1.85			

1/ Simple average of monthly prices, September through March.

2/ Indications as of September 1.

3/ September 15 price.

Compiled from Agricultural Prices and Crop Production reports (AMS).

Table 95. Potatoes, sweetpotatoes and dry edible beans: Consumption per person, United States, 1940-58

Year	Per capita consumption			Year	Per capita consumption		
	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Dry edible beans		Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes	Dry edible beans
1940	123	16.2	8.4	1950	106	12.1	8.6
1941	128	18.4	8.8	1951	113	8.1	8.1
1942	127	20.4	11.1	1952	101	7.3	8.1
1943	125	21.4	8.9	1953	106	8.0	7.6
1944	136	19.7	8.1	1954	106	8.0	8.2
1945	122	18.3	7.8	1955	106	8.2	7.3
1946	123	17.2	8.7	1956	99	7.6	8.0
1947	127	14.5	6.5	1957	106	7.1	7.5
1948	105	11.5	6.8	1958 1/	101	6.6	7.6
1949	110	11.7	6.9				

1/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 96. Commercial vegetables: Production and use, United States, 1935-58

Year	Fresh	Processed	Not used 1/	Total
	: Million tons		: Million tons	
	: Million tons		: Million tons	
1935	8.9	3.3	0.1	12.3
1936	9.0	3.3	.1	12.4
1937	9.1	3.8	.1	13.0
1938	9.3	3.6	.3	13.2
1939	9.4	3.5	.2	13.1
1940	9.6	4.0	.2	13.8
1941	9.3	5.1	.1	14.5
1942	9.8	5.7	.2	15.7
1943	9.7	5.0	.1	14.8
1944	11.0	5.3	.2	16.5
1945	11.4	5.3	.2	16.9
1946	11.9	6.3	.4	18.6
1947	10.9	5.6	.2	16.7
1948	11.3	5.5	.3	17.1
1949	10.8	5.5	.3	16.6
1950	11.0	5.2	.7	16.9
1951	11.0	7.2	.3	18.5
1952	11.3	6.7	.1	18.1
1953	11.7	6.6	.3	18.6
1954	11.5	5.9	.4	17.8
1955	11.7	6.2	.4	18.3
1956	12.2	8.4	.4	21.0
1957	11.8	6.8	.2	18.8
1958 2/	11.8	7.5	.5	19.8

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions, and shrinkage and loss of dry onions.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 97. Commercially produced vegetables: Civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1940-58

Year	Fresh equivalent				As a percentage of annual total				
	Total	Processed 2/	Processed						
	fresh	Fresh 1/	Total	Canned	Frozen	Fresh	Total	Canned	Frozen
1940	179.9	116.9	63.0	61.6	1.4	65.0	35.0	34.2	0.8
1941	180.5	113.5	67.0	65.4	1.6	62.9	37.1	36.2	.9
1942	192.7	118.3	74.4	71.8	2.6	61.4	38.6	37.3	1.3
1943	186.6	116.4	70.2	68.5	1.7	62.4	37.6	36.7	.9
1944	195.2	123.5	71.7	67.9	3.8	63.3	36.7	34.8	1.9
1945	221.6	133.8	87.8	83.4	4.4	60.4	39.6	37.6	2.0
1946	223.8	129.9	93.9	89.2	4.7	58.0	42.0	39.9	2.1
1947	206.0	122.4	83.6	77.5	6.1	59.4	40.6	37.6	3.0
1948	199.5	123.0	76.5	69.5	7.0	61.7	38.3	34.8	3.5
1949	193.3	115.8	77.5	70.7	6.8	59.9	40.1	36.6	3.5
1950	198.8	114.6	84.2	76.8	7.4	57.6	42.4	38.7	3.7
1951	200.6	111.6	89.0	79.7	9.3	55.6	44.4	39.8	4.6
1952	199.2	111.0	88.2	76.9	11.3	55.7	44.3	38.6	5.7
1953	199.7	108.3	91.4	79.6	11.8	54.2	45.8	39.9	5.9
1954	196.6	107.3	89.3	76.8	12.5	54.6	45.4	39.1	6.3
1955	198.6	104.6	94.0	80.5	13.5	52.7	47.3	40.5	6.8
1956	202.5	106.9	95.6	81.5	14.1	52.8	47.2	40.2	7.0
1957	200.5	104.6	95.9	81.4	14.5	52.2	47.8	40.6	7.2
1958 3/	199.2	101.1	98.1	82.7	15.4	50.8	49.2	41.5	7.7

1/ Excluding melons.

2/ Data include pickles and sauerkraut in bulk; exclude canned and frozen potatoes, canned sweetpotatoes, canned baby foods and canned soups.

3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 98. Dry field peas (cleaned basis): Supply and price received by farmers, United States, 1948-59

Year beginning August 1	Total supply	Season average price per 100 pounds 1/	Year beginning August 1	Total supply	Season average price per 100 pounds 1/
		Million pounds			Dollars
		Million pounds			Dollars
1948	485	2/4.94	1955	290	5.29
1949	393	2/3.52	1956	489	4.58
			1957	427	3.62
			1958 3/	335	4.93
			1959	444	5.38

1/ Weighted by sales.

2/ Includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Indications as of September 1.

5/ September 15 price.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service and Department of Commerce reports.

Table 99. Fruit production and population, United States, 1935-59

Year	Total production			Total population July 1
	6 citrus fruits 1/	18 noncitrus fruits 2/	24 fruits	
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. people
1935	3.0	9.5	12.5	127.2
1936	3.6	7.5	11.1	128.1
1937	4.4	10.2	14.6	128.8
1938	5.2	9.0	14.2	129.8
1939	4.8	9.7	14.5	130.9
1940	5.7	8.6	14.3	132.1
1941	5.5	9.7	15.2	133.4
1942	6.3	9.3	15.6	134.9
1943	7.1	8.0	15.1	136.7
1944	7.3	9.7	17.0	138.4
1945	7.5	8.5	16.0	139.9
1946	7.9	10.5	18.4	141.4
1947	7.8	9.9	17.7	144.1
1948	6.6	8.8	15.1	146.6
1949	6.5	9.7	16.2	149.2
1950	7.5	9.0	16.5	151.7
1951	7.4	9.8	17.2	154.4
1952	7.3	9.0	16.3	157.0
1953	8.2	8.7	16.9	159.6
1954	8.1	8.9	17.0	162.4
1955	8.3	9.3	17.6	165.3
1956	8.3	9.4	17.7	168.2
1957	7.1	9.3	16.4	171.2
1958	8.1	9.7	17.8	174.1
1959 3/	8.4	10.0	18.4	177.2

1/ Oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangelos.

2/ Apples (commercial crop), peaches, nectarines, pears, grapes, cherries (sweet and sour), plums, prunes, apricots, figs, olives, avocados, dates, cranberries, pineapple, persimmons, pomegranates, and strawberries.

3/ Partly estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS) and Bureau of the Census.

Table 100. Fruit (fresh-equivalent basis): Consumption per person, United States, 1935-58

Year	Dried	Canned	Frozen	Used fresh	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1935	19.5	20.9	0.6	136.5	177.5
1936	20.8	23.6	.7	129.1	174.2
1937	20.0	28.5	.5	142.5	191.5
1938	20.5	27.8	1.1	135.3	184.7
1939	21.6	33.0	1.1	151.5	207.2
1940	22.9	37.5	1.2	142.1	203.7
1941	19.4	42.3	1.4	148.9	212.0
1942	14.8	40.7	1.4	131.4	188.3
1943	17.0	31.3	1.2	119.7	169.2
1944	21.7	35.9	2.2	141.7	201.5
1945	22.1	41.4	2.7	142.0	208.2
1946	19.8	67.7	3.9	136.5	227.9
1947	15.3	58.7	3.6	142.3	219.9
1948	14.4	64.8	3.7	131.1	214.0
1949	14.7	56.3	9.3	123.3	203.6
1950	14.6	50.8	13.7	107.4	188.5
1951	13.8	51.5	17.9	115.5	198.7
1952	13.4	50.0	24.7	112.5	200.7
1953	13.3	50.1	27.5	111.3	202.2
1954	13.4	49.0	30.2	106.1	198.7
1955	13.4	51.9	34.8	101.6	201.7
1956	12.6	51.8	34.5	100.4	199.3
1957	12.1	52.4	36.8	99.3	200.6
1958 1/	11.4	50.3	29.7	97.7	189.1

1/ Preliminary.

Data published in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 102. Fruit: Production and utilization, United States, 1935-58

Year	Citrus				Noncitrus			
	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not used 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1935	3,002	2,718	261	23	9,256	4,755	4,274	227
1936	3,641	2,933	669	39	7,260	3,816	3,413	31
1937	4,435	3,644	748	43	10,022	4,968	4,715	339
1938	5,239	4,035	953	251	8,744	4,210	4,164	370
1939	4,776	3,641	1,081	54	9,498	4,576	4,475	447
1940	5,662	4,084	1,513	65	8,421	4,317	3,904	200
1941	5,521	4,167	1,325	29	9,477	4,673	4,644	160
1942	6,302	4,417	1,860	25	9,073	4,369	4,429	275
1943	7,090	5,034	2,024	32	7,883	3,146	4,715	22
1944	7,234	4,967	2,190	69	9,638	4,405	5,028	125
1945	7,466	4,649	2,789	28	8,421	3,758	4,588	75
1946	7,861	4,996	2,597	268	10,443	4,523	5,893	27
1947	7,792	4,340	3,116	336	9,710	4,499	5,056	155
1948	6,636	3,839	2,762	35	8,610	3,688	4,843	83
1949	6,480	3,379	3,066	35	9,589	4,240	4,793	556
1950	7,537	3,818	3,686	33	8,756	3,696	4,901	159
1951	7,368	3,864	3,339	165	9,610	3,748	5,552	310
1952	7,329	3,919	3,393	17	8,789	3,793	4,944	52
1953	8,220	3,792	4,334	94	8,459	3,632	4,702	45
1954	8,066	3,919	4,115	32	8,702	3,721	4,931	50
1955	8,229	3,836	4,361	32	9,108	3,460	5,531	109
1956	8,339	3,703	4,609	27	9,133	3,582	5,443	108
1957	7,100	3,059	4,031	10	8,990	3,928	4,945	117
1958 2/	8,166	3,408	4,751	7	9,457	4,109	5,230	118

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess cullage of harvested fruit.

2/ Preliminary.

Data prepared from utilization reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Data prepared from utilization Reports

Table 101. Index numbers of prices received by growers for all farm products, citrus and noncitrus fruit, United States, 1935-59

(1935-39=100)

Year	All farm products 1/	Citrus fruit 2/	Noncitrus fruit 2/	Year	All farm products 1/	Citrus fruit 2/	Noncitrus fruit 2/
	1/	2/	2/	1/	1/	2/	2/
1935	101	132.6	84.5	1950	239	147.9	249.4
1936	106	136.6	107.7	1951	280	132.3	230.7
1937	113	81.4	91.5	1952	267	153.2	254.1
1938	90	68.6	81.3	1953	236	146.7	268.7
1939	88	80.8	80.6	1954	228	151.7	265.4
1940	93	87.4	89.9	1955	215	173.4	243.4
1941	115	117.2	111.2	1956	213	158.4	266.9
1942	147	168.5	164.4	1957	218	202.0	240.6
1943	179	192.5	284.4	1958	231	177.4	264.5
1944	182	194.6	288.2	1959 3/	4/224	—	250.0
1945	192	192.3	307.7				
1946	219	128.6	325.5				
1947	256	109.3	218.0				
1948	266	144.6	243.0				
1949	231	178.3	178.7				

1/ Calendar year averages. Converted from 1910-14=100 base.

2/ Season-average price received by growers, weighted by production having value.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ January-September average.

Data published in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 103. Orange concentrate, frozen: Output and cold storage stocks, United States, 1945-58

Season 1/	Florida	California-Arizona	Total	Beginning stocks December 1	
				1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
1945	226	---	226	2/	
1946	559	---	559	2/	
1947	1,936	437	2,373	2/	
1948	10,233	1,963	12,196	2/	
1949	21,647	3,490	25,137	2,567	
1950	30,758	4,180	34,938	6,846	
1951	44,031	3,712	47,743	10,998	
1952	46,554	4,710	51,264	11,343	
1953	65,531	1,447	66,978	9,958	
1954	64,686	3,872	68,558	14,114	
1955	70,224	3,837	74,061	14,397	
1956	72,012	3,055	75,067	18,433	
1957	57,151	1,480	58,631	16,688	
1958 3/	79,911	3,000	82,911	10,332	

1/ Season beginning in late fall of year shown.

2/ Not available.

3/ Data for 1958-59 partly estimated.

Data from reports of Florida Canners Association, California-Arizona Citrus Industry Surveys by AMS, and Cold Storage reports.

Table 104. Tree Nuts: Production, United States, 1935-59

Year	Walnuts	Pecans	Almonds	Filberts	Total
	1,000 tons				
1935	57.4	62.3	12.7	1.2	133.6
1936	45.8	29.9	10.7	2.1	88.5
1937	62.4	53.6	24.6	2.6	143.2
1938	55.3	37.2	18.4	2.4	113.3
1939	62.5	48.5	28.7	3.9	143.6
1940	50.8	61.5	15.0	3.2	130.5
1941	70.0	60.9	9.5	5.7	146.1
1942	61.2	38.7	31.5	4.3	135.7
1943	63.8	66.5	20.5	7.0	157.8
1944	71.8	71.1	31.7	6.5	181.1
1945	70.9	69.4	32.0	5.3	177.6
1946	71.9	38.1	47.2	8.5	165.7
1947	64.6	59.8	35.7	8.8	168.9
1948	71.1	88.0	36.5	6.4	202.0
1949	88.1	62.8	43.3	10.8	205.0
1950	64.3	62.3	37.7	6.6	170.9
1951	77.4	78.4	42.7	6.7	205.2
1952	83.8	75.7	36.4	11.8	207.7
1953	59.2	107.1	38.6	4.9	209.8
1954	75.4	47.3	43.2	8.6	174.5
1955	77.4	73.4	38.3	7.7	196.8
1956	71.8	86.9	58.6	3.0	220.3
1957	66.6	70.7	37.5	12.5	187.3
1958	88.7	87.4	19.8	7.5	203.4
1959 1/	61.7	64.9	70.0	9.4	200.0

1/ October 1 indication.

Data published in Crop Production reports (AMS).

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